April Chemical Quotas—See Respective Market Items

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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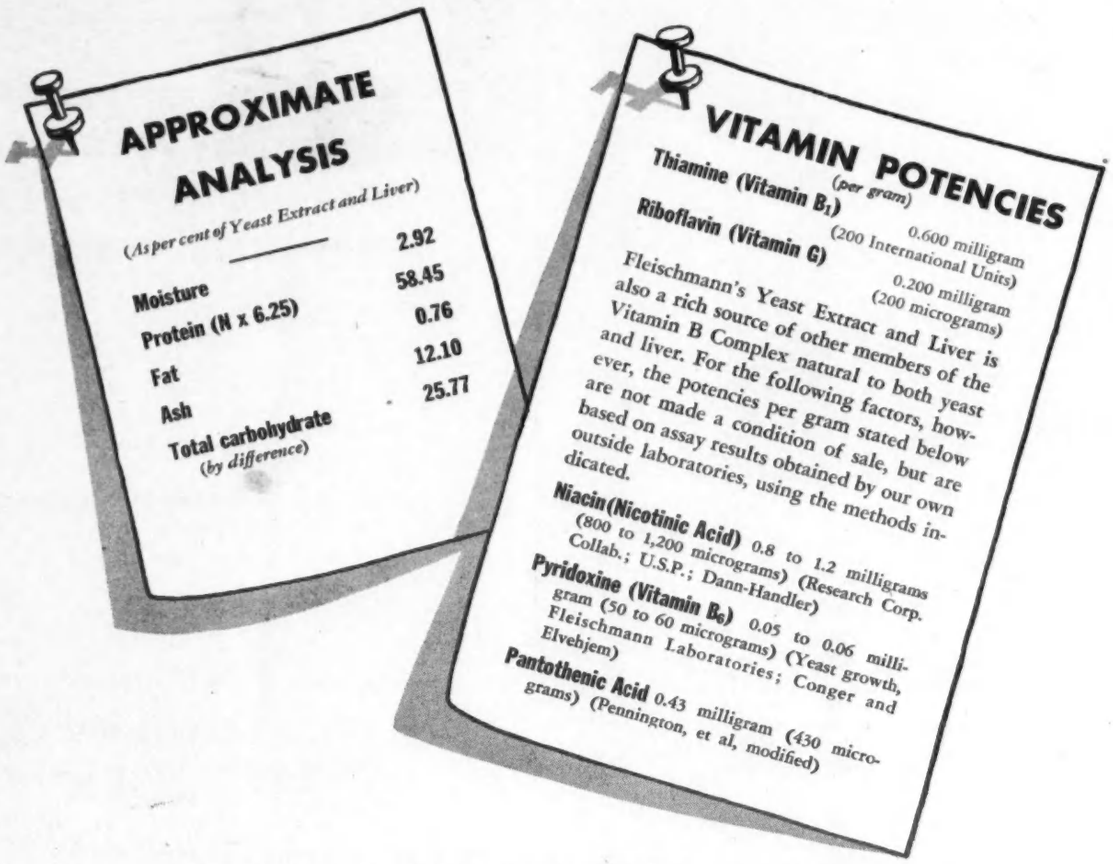
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(As per cent of Yeast Extract and Liver)
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Ash 12.10
Total carbohydrate (by difference) 25.77
VITAMIN POTENCIES
(per gram)
Thiamine (Vitamin B1) 0.600 milligram (200 International Units)
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Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6) 0.05 to 0.06 milligram (50 to 60 micrograms) (Yeast growth, Fleischmann Laboratories; Conger and Elvehjem)
Pantothenic Acid 0.43 milligram (430 micrograms) (Pennington, et al, modified)

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PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION

595 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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New Paint Formulas Necessary, Says WPB

There is no question in the minds of the government or the task committees who worked on these products that adequate and proper paints can be made with the maximum amount of oil indicated for each class, representatives of the Protective Coatings Section of the War Production Board stated in an authorized presentation of the linseed oil shortage prepared with the cooperation of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., to regional meetings of the paint manufacturing industry held during the past week under the auspices of local Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Associations in some of the principal paint producing centers of the United States.

Increasing shortages of linseed oil, due to its use as food, may make necessary new restrictions upon its use, said the speakers. It was emphasized that the drying oil situation is critical and that no time should be lost by paint manufacturers in making necessary adjustments to meet it in conformance with a schedule of recommendations of the amounts of oil permissible for use in various kinds of paint products.

Representatives of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, supplemented the authorized presentation by WPB representatives with an authorized statement of the position of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in regard to wartime paint production.

President Ernest T. Trigg, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, accompanied Benjamin M. Belcher, chief of the paint, varnish and

—*Continued on page 54*

Chemical Allocations For April Compiled

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued the monthly distribution of chemicals for April under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division. The chemicals allocated amounted in value to approximately $131,000,000. This is an annual rate of $1,572,000,000. Of this amount, over 47 percent entered into identifiable military production.

The individual civilian allocations are listed in this issue of the REPORTER, in the various market categories to which they pertain.

Paint Oils Exemption Procedure Announced

OPD Washington Bureau

With the view that complete and accurate data may be obtained on the use of oils in the various war activities, the War Food Adminisration today announced the procedure to be followed by the protective coatings industry in filing requests for exemption from quota restrictions under food distribution order No. 42.

This order provides exemption to manufacturers of paints, varnishes, linoleum, and other coated fabrics made for the armed forces and United Nations, but stipulates that they must obtain authorization for the exemp-

—*Continued on page 62*

A.C.S. Reviews Progress In Solving War Needs

Detroit, April 16, 1942

Results of research tests covering all phases of chemistry, looking towards a solution of problems emanating from the war effort, were discussed before more than 4,000 members and guests attending the 105th meeting of the American Chemical Society held here April 12 to 16. Dr. Thomas Midgley, vice-president of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York, was re-elected chairman of the society. As he is also president-elect of the society, Dr. Midgley is the first in the history to hold both offices at the same time. Dr. Midgley will become president of the society January 1, 1944, succeeding Per K. Frolich, Esso Laboratories, Elizabeth, N. J. He is internationally known for his discovery of tetraethyl lead as an antiknock agent in gasoline.

Two American scientists were honored at the meeting. The Borden Company prize of $1,000 for research in the chemistry of milk went to Dr. Earle O. Whittier, senior chemist of the research laboratories of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture. Dr. H. E. Carter, of the University of Illinois, received the $1,000 Eli Lilly & Co. prize in biological chemistry.

Chemistry is meeting the challenge of war and will meet the challenge of peace, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, central research director for Monsanto Chemical Company, declared in an address on "The Chemical Industry in the War Effort."

Regardless of the political or social complexion of the post-war world, Dr. Thomas said that it is still up to the chemist, the physicist and the engineer to supply the new things which will create new jobs for the returning men. He added:—

A small number of technical men may bring about the employment of thousands of people. Five thousand research workers may create jobs for millions. I like to look on the research worker as a catalyst in the heterogeneous reactions of society. Is it wise to put all-out catalysts in uniform, so to speak? Five thousand scientists, or potential scientists, under arms can do more than 5,000 other men—a very small group as our armed forces go today—but 5,000 scientists if working on new developments may create jobs for millions of returning soldiers.

Coaltar Solvents

The importance of the American coaltar industry to our war effort is not fully appreciated by the American public, nor even by the chemists, F. E. Cislak, of the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, told the meeting. Its significance becomes apparent, he said, if we realize that upon coaltar chemicals depend such strategic war materials as high octane aviation gasoline, TNT, synthetic rubber, armor-piercing explosives, waterproofed clothing for our armed forces, smokeless powder pellets, nylon, naval vessels, vitamins, etc. He added:—

Phenol is an essential raw material in the manufacture of explosives. One of the main ingredients of armor-piercing shells is ammonium picrate, made from phenol. Our war needs for phenol are so great that the amount available in coaltar is far from adequate; hence much of it is synthesized from another coaltar chemical.

Pyridin, a coaltar solvent which has recently become of commercial importance, is a necessary raw material in the Zelan process of waterproofing cloth. Cresylic acid is required in enormous amounts in the construction of naval vessels.

Coaltar solvents are also important in the manufacture of vitamins. The antipellagra vitamin, nicotinic acid, is being produced by the oxidation of the betapicoline and of quinolin, both coaltar solvents; it is also being made from pyridin.

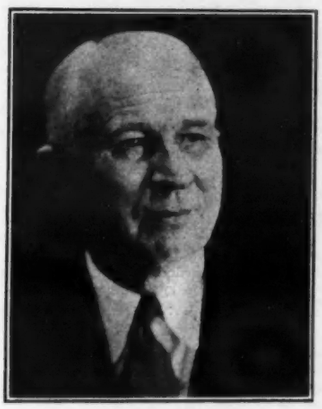
Chlorohydrocarbon Solvents

Chlorohydrocarbon solvents were discussed by E. W. McGovern of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. He said that in spite of an increased production, supplies of solvents for less essential civilian uses have been greatly

—*Continued on page 7*

Chemists' Institute Medal Awarded to Dr. Landis

Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, has been awarded the gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists5. This medal, awarded annually for outstanding services to the science of chemistry, is being presented to Dr. Landis not only in recognition of his contributions to chemical engineering and development work, largely in the field of nitrogen derivatives, but also for his services to the professional side of chemistry. The medal will be presented to him at the annual meeting of the institute in May.



Dr. Walter Landis

Among Dr. Landis' accomplishments is the development of a method for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by producing ammonia from cyanamid and oxidizing it to nitric acid; and he was concerned with the engineering of the first American plant for using this process, erected during World War I.

—O-P-D—

Casein Allocation Effective May 1

Allocation control over processed industrial casein has been established by the War Production Board through issuance of general preference order M-307. The order is effective May 1. The order defines casein as the protein components of skimmed milk which have been precipitated by the action of rennet, acid or sweet or sour whey and which have been washed, dried and ground. The order makes provision for applications for authorization on PD-600 and PD-601.

—O-P-D—

FDA Asks Bids For Linseed Oil

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food Distribution Administration of the Department of Agriculture has asked for bids on 10,000,000 pounds of edible linseed oil. The bids will be opened on April 20. The announcement number is FSC 1400.

Linseed Oil Paint Situation

Excerpts from authorized statement by the War Production Board at regional meetings of the paint industry April 12 to 16, 1943.

Before we can proceed to a general examination of the linseed oil situation we first must have a look at the overall drying oil picture and the availability of types of film-forming ingredients other than linseed oil. You are all generally familiar with the various types of film-forming ingredients which normally were available to the paint industry. One by one and for one cause or another they have dropped out of the picture. The result has been that a greater weight has been placed on the already overburdened linseed oil.

At the present time castor, tung, and oiticica oils are under direct allocation. They are not available for civilian paint excepting for use in a few highly technical coatings. Soybean oil, under the terms of conservation order FDO 42, the order which all of you have known for so long as M-71, can only be used as a plasticizer for resins, coated fabrics, and lacquers. It is therefore not available for general civilian paints. Fish oil today is practically unobtainable, with no prospect of any appreciable improvement in the situation in the near future.

As some of you may be aware the picture as regards casein is very serious and there will shortly issue some form of allocation order to take care of casein. This in turn will be followed by a companion order on alphaprotein. Glue is becoming tighter every day, and corn protein, although possibly somewhat more free than its cousins casein and soybean proteins, is limited as to use. So we find that our steady and familiar sources of film-forming ingredients are just about dried up, with the exception of linseed oil and some few other materials which still are in the experimental stage. If the civilian paint industry is therefore dependent upon linseed oil, we must then review the present essential uses of linseed oil.

As is known generally, linseed oil is being used in greater quantities every day for edible purposes. We have been told that every pound of linseed oil that can be spared from general industrial operations can and will be used in foodstuffs just as soon as the oil is made available. In addition we have the factor of other increasing industrial demands beyond the field of protective coatings. Some of those industrial uses, such as core oils, carry a higher degree of essentiality than does the average civilian paint. Within the protective coatings picture itself we have greatly increased demands for linseed oil.

Further cause for concern is the availability of glycerin. The present glycerin demands are greater than production, and stockpiles are dwindling rapidly. It may be that in the not too distant future it will be necessary to take large quantities of linseed oil presently available to the paint industry and divert it into the manufacture of soap or in such other directions as will result in an increased production of glycerin. What then is the exact significance of all these increased demands? What does the supply picture look like? And how can we balance off these increased demands against the future supply picture?

The Production Picture

The Department of Agriculture has drawn up an interesting forecast of the linseed oil situation which carries the picture up through September 30, 1944. In order to arrive at such a picture it was necessary to estimate the results of the 1943 crop. The department used as a basis an estimated planting of 5,500,000 acres for 1943. For the bushel yield per acre they

—*Continued on page 27*

Drums Available

OPD Washington Bureau

The following is a list of containers available to chemical producers or others without clearance through Steel Drum Allocation Order M-255, and without the necessity of a preference rating. They must, however, be used in conformity with Packing Order L-197. Those interested should contact Charles P. Given, Packaging Unit, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., and state in their communication the number of containers they desire to purchase, the products to be packaged, and that the acquisition of the containers would not constitute an unreasonable inventory.

Asheville, N. C.

100, raw, used, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, tight head drums with standard 2 bung closures.

Birmingham, Ala.

81, new, 30-gallon, 24 gauge, 18-in. diameter, corrugated, with 9-in. friction plugs, outside painted black.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

500, new, 41-gallon, 34 gauge, open head, ring seal closure.

650, new, 18-gallon, 26 gauge, removable head.

Approx. 150, new, 10-gallon, 26 gauge, removable heads.

Chicago, Ill.

Approx. 2,500, new, 5-gallon, I.C.C. 37D, lug cover pails.

Approx. 500, new, 52-gallon, 26 gauge, black iron drums, top of drum has 12-in. lid which is held in place by 6 cleats.

1,394, new, 30-gallon, 30 gauge, open head, lined on the inside with a coat of aluminum next to the metal and two coats of baked lacquer over the aluminum.

6,315, new, 16-gallon, 22 gauge, open head, lined on the inside with a coat of aluminum next to the metal and two coats of baked lacquer over the aluminum.

896, new, 10-gallon, 22 gauge, open head, clamp closure, painted on the inside with aluminum paint.

1,221, new, 5-gallon, 26 gauge, open head, lined on the inside with a coat of aluminum next to the metal and two coats of baked lacquer over the aluminum.

7,569, new, 4-gallon, 26 gauge, open head, lined on the inside with a coat of aluminum next to the metal, and two coats of baked lacquer over the aluminum.

394, new, 30-gallon, 19 gauge, 2-in. openings in head and bilge.

187, new, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, 2-in. openings in head and bilge.

Cleveland, Ohio

75, used, 110-gallon, 14 gauge, galvanized, tight head drums.

Detroit, Mich.

128, new, 9-gallon, 24 gauge, lug cover drums, painted red.

85, new, 12-gallon, 22 gauge, lug cover drums with handles, painted red.

Graystone, Ala.

400, new, 24-gallon, 29 gauge, diameter 9-in. (push cover).

Greenville, Miss.

Approx. 300, used, raw, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, full removable head drums with lever lock closure.

Jackson, Miss.

Approx. 200, used, raw, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, full removable head, lever lock closure.

Kingsport, Tenn.

775, new, 40-gallon, 20 gauge, seal-tite closure, open head.

1,022, new, 30-gallon, 20 gauge, seal-tite closure, open head.

107, new, 20-gallon, 20 gauge, seal-tite closure, open head.

350, new, 10-gallon, 22 gauge, seal-tite closure, open head.

143, new, 5-gallon, 26 gauge, seal-tite closure, open head.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Approx. 3,000, used, 24 gauge, standard 400-lb. flake caustic soda drums.

3,000, used, 24 gauge, 200-lb. calcium carbide drums with full removable head.

Marietta, Ohio

375, new, 10-gallon, 20 gauge, full removable head bolted ring seal closure.

450, new, 15-gallon, 20 gauge, full removable head bolted ring seal closure.

350, new, 20-gallon, 20 gauge, full removable head bolted ring seal closure.

350, new, 30-gallon, 20 gauge, full removable head bolted ring seal closure.

850, new, 55-gallon, 20 gauge, full removable head bolted ring seal closure.

Miami, Fla.

5,000, new, 3-gallon, 26 gauge, ears and bails with metal grip handles, 12 lugs, gaskets.

500, new, 6½-gallon, 24 gauge, ears and bails with metal grip handle cover, 16 lugs, gaskets.

500, new, 12-gallon, 22 gauge, drop side handles, 20 lugs, gaskets.

Nichols, Fla.

Approx. 1,000, new, I.C.C. 6A, 30-gallon, 14 gauge, full removable head drums with bolt ring closure, I-Bar rolling hoops.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Approx. 170, new, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, tight head drums, standard bottoms.

Approx. 140, new, 5-gallon pails with UPressit caps. Gauge reported to be 18.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Approx. 2,000, new, 30-gallon, 20 gauge, full removable head, bolted ring seal closure.

St. Louis, Mo.

Approx. 900, used, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, full removable head, lever lock closure.

St. Paul, Minn.

Approx. 2,500, 10-gallon, 24 gauge, used, with 9-inch lid held in place with 4 cleats.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

443, new, 114-gallon, 16 gauge, black steel, all welded tanks with ¾-in. outlet at the bottom and 3 large outlets in the top; suitable for small storage tanks.

Vernon, Calif.

91, new, 30-gallon, 19 gauge, 2-in. openings in head and bilge.

1,435, new, 5-gallon, 24 gauge, removable head drums.

109, new, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, 2-in. opening in head and bilge.

Waterbury, Conn.

Approx. 2,000, used, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, full removable head drums, some with lever lock closure, and some with bolted ring closure.

Waukesha, Wis.

212, new, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, open head, lever lock closure, body-black, head white.

237, new, 20-gallon, 26 gauge, open head, seal-tite closure; body and bottom red outside, lacquered inside. Seal-tite, painted red.

Wilmington, Del.

Approx. 600, new, I.C.C. 17E, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, full removable head drums, hot dipped tin.

—O-P-D—

Drum Prices for Empties Apply to All Sales

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum prices for used steel containers apply to sales by emptiers to any purchasers, the Office of Price Administration said April 16, in amendment No. 3 to revised price schedule No. 43, effective April 22. By removing the qualification that the emptied containers are priced as sold to a filler, operation of the schedule is extended to cover purchases by any buyers, such as those who buy containers for reconditioning.

After containers are reconditioned, further sales are subject to control under the general maximum price regulation, OPA said; although it is the intention of the price agency to establish dollars-and-cents maximum prices for reconditioned containers at the earliest opportunity.

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OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 16, 1943	Apr. 9, 1943	Apr. 17, 1942
136.0	**135.9**	**146.9**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price activities were somewhat slackened last week in the markets for chemicals and related products, perhaps because of the President's order to hold the line against inflation. Of course, botanical products are not regarded to be subject to any price rules, and there was a boosting of the levels of botanical drugs, aromatics, and colorings. Manufactured drugs were a bit lower via one alkaloid and one "sulfa." All was quiet in the linseed oil corner, but FDA announced a goodly purchase for eating at less than the technical price. It has asked bids for more.

Freight Rate Increase Suspended by ICC

OPD Washington Bureau

The increased freight rates averaging 4.75 percent which the railroads were authorized to put into effect on March 18, 1942, were ordered suspended until January 1, 1944, by a six to five vote of the Interstate Commerce Commission announced April 12. The carriers were ordered to return to the old rates by May 15.

The commission's action also revoked the previous authorization of a 10 percent increase in commutation fares and set these down for an independent hearing at a date to be announced later, but left undisturbed the 10 percent increase authorized on standard passenger fares. The order did not affect freight rates which had been reduced voluntarily at the instance of Federal authorities.

Petition for a return to the rate levels that had existed prior to March 18, 1942, had been made to the commission by former Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes on the grounds that the increases were inflationary in effect, incompatible with the principles of economic policy adopted by Congress, and that if the increases should be allowed to remain in effect the success of the government's program to prevent inflation would be jeopardized.

In its decision the commission said that it could not agree to the view of the Price Administrator that the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization acts superseded the "adequate transportation" provisions of the Interstate Commerce act and that all regulatory standards must yield to the dominant purpose of the stabilization acts.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Derris, Ground:—100 pounds, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 883-43, openings April 23.

Salt:—Supplies of, Quartermaster Depot, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City; invitation 1913-43-Neg-153, openings April 22.

Soap Scouring Compound:—1,659 barrels, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 71, openings April 30.

Soap Scouring Compound: — 60,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 72, openings April 30.

Thyme, Whole:—660 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement 1376, opening April 12.

Trisodium Phosphate:—156 containers, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 56, opening April 19.

Wax:—16,000 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 62, openings April 21.

—O-P-D—

Essential Oil Importation, Distribution Plan Set

LONDON, April 16, 1943

Agreement has been reached on a plan for the importation and distribution of essential oils.

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

President Roosevelt's recent executive order instructing OPA to "hold-the-line" on prices to keep down the cost of living was like throwing a monkey whench into the gears of the machinery. It has left officials completely befuddled over what they can do to relieve some of the pressure that rising costs have exerted on products currently under price ceilings.

One thing stands out most prominently. A lot of price orders which OPA has been preparing for issuance are going to be held up while officials resurvey the field in the light of the policy announced by Mr. Roosevelt. The probabilities of industries' obtaining any relief from price squeezes in the immediate future are far from good, and any thoughts they might have entertained that they would be treated liberally when their products are put under dollars-and-cents ceilings can now be written off the books.

What Mr. Roosevelt said to OPA, in effect, was "Get tough"—and that is what it plans to do.

Latin-American Menthol

Menthol looms up a little behind quinine and rubber in the procession of important commodities which Latin America will supply to replace the severance of Oriental supply lines by war. Several undertakings of the production of menthol from mint grown in Latin American regions are coming under notice.

In at least one instance this enterprise has got as far as asking—and maybe getting by now—shipping space from South America. Developments in this direction will depend on the degree of production's materialization.

No definite data are yet available on the possible, probable, or practicable productive capacity of the Latin American menthol enterprises. Nor is it possible to find any governmental agency here which has laid out a program of financial, technical, or other assistance toward the development of a menthol industry among our neighbors to the South.

Tungtrees Frostbitten

The amount of tung oil obtained from this year's crop of domestic tungnuts is going to be very disappointing. General Winter got in some very hard rear-guard licks in February and March, and according to reports, the amount of oil to be got may be only half of what could have otherwise been expected.

The trees were doing fine up until February when a warm spell started them to bud. This is the stage when cold weather can do its worst damage—and that is what happened. After the trees began to bud a cold wave set in that drove temperatures down to 15 degrees in some areas and the frost damage has been most extensive.

WPB Ok's Vacations

WPB Chief Nelson has no objections to war workers' taking vacations this year if management can plan the release of the workers in such a way that there will be no interruption of working schedules. This can and should be done, Mr. Nelson says, because the workers are not only entitled to vacations but it has been found that they are given such physical and mental rest they are in better shape to contribute to the increase effort which the war program makes necessary.

Veterinary Druggists

In the opinion of some government officials, druggists and pharmaceutical manufacturers might do well to look into the possibilities of expanding their sales in the field of veterinary medicines and supplies.

It has always been considered uneconomical to open up a drug store in a community of less than 1,200 population, but would the rule hold true if the druggist emphasized his veterinary lines of products instead of medicines for humans? Officials don't think so, pointing out that communities this size and smaller are usually surrounded by areas in which cattle and other domestic animals are plentiful. And, now that efforts are being made to increase the supply of meat animals, it is even more important that they be kept in a healthy condition.

Cashing In of Bonds

Some idea of how deeply taxpayers had to dig into their pockets to pay their taxes last March 15 is just brought to light in figures of the Treasury bond sales and redemptions.

March redemptions of all types of defense and war savings bonds amounted to $131,200,000, or 13.9 percent of the total sales of the bonds during the month. A year ago the redemptions were $22,000,000, or 3.9 percent of the month's sales.

Looked at from another angle, however, the picture was not so pessimistic to the Treasury as officials feared it might be. Since sales of defense bonds were started in May, 1941, the March redemptions were less than 1 percent of the $14,500,000,000 sold, and during the entire twenty-three months' period the people have cashed in only 5 percent of their purchases.

Druggists Under Rationing

Druggists are reminded that they are required to collect ration stamps when they sell rationed foods, and also that they must register if they want to continue in the business of selling such rationed items as baby foods, grape juice, and other processed foods. They should register on OPA form R-1302, obtainable from the local board.

OPA says that a minority of druggists apparently have not realized that ration order 13, covering the rationing of processed foods, makes no distinction between the types of retailers. Any retailer selling such foods, whether he is a grocer or druggist, must register and collect the stamps when making sales.

Red Cross in Trade

Another push is being made this year to keep private interests from using the red cross name and emblem as part of their trademark or advertisement. Both the War and Navy departments have joined in the pressure to pass legislation which would limit this use to the American Red Cross and the army and navy; this failed to get congressional approval last year.

Under the so-called "Geneva Treaty" it was agreed by the participating nations that the use of the red cross name and emblem should be restricted and not be exploited for commercial purposes. While our Allies have adopted the necessary enabling legislation, up to now Congress has not seen fit to do likewise. In letters to the senate judiciary committee Secretaries Knox and Stimson say the matter is of paramount importance and the legislation should be acted upon.

Farmers Would Swap for Feed

The scarcity of protein foods for livestock in Midwest areas is leading to demands by the farmers that their congressmen take the matter up with the government and have something done about it. The farmers want to be able to exchange their soybeans for meal with bean processors and hogs for tankage with packers.

The prices farmers have to pay for the commercially mixed feeds is the basis of the complaint. They say it is costing them anywhere from $15 to $20 a ton more for the feed than it would if they could get the tankage and meal and mix the feed themselves.

The Department of Agriculture says it cannot do much about it, however, because it hasn't the authority to force the processors and packers to enter ization of production, marketing, and distribution of articles or commodities as well as concentration of industry or productio

Congress Scents Economic Reforms

OPD Washington Bureau

The house gave its unanimous approval April 10 to an investigation by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce into whether government agencies are attempting to change the domestic economy along lines not authorized by the law. The inquiry is called for in a resolution (H. Res. 98) introduced by Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

Specifically the committee is directed to determine whether the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, or any other government agency has formulated or is formulating plans with a view of putting into effect:—

1. Requirements with respect to federal grade labeling of articles or commodities, and the discarding of private names of articles or commodities.

2. Requirements which would have the effect of curtailing the production or consumption of newsprint or book papers used in the printing of newspapers, magazines, or such other publications as are admitted to second-class mailing privileges.

3. Any other requirements intended to bring about simplification and standardinto such bartering arrangements. In fact, says Paul Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, it would be a mistake to attempt this type of industry regulation.

—O-P-D—

Nitrogenates Corn Belt Deliveries Provisos Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued a directive giving the conditions by which farmers may obtain chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen for use on field corn in the Corn Belt States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The chief provisions of the directive No. 2 of the food production order No. 5 are:—

(1) Before making deliveries of chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen for use on field corn, dealers, manufacturers, and agents must first accept any applications for fertilizer for use on group A crops. (2) Before any eligible

—Continued on page 59

—O-P-D—

West Coast Alcohol Ceiling Pushed Upward

The Office of Price Administration has raised the ceiling prices for denatured ethyl alcohol, undenatured and pure ethyl alcohol, and premium grade ethyl alcohol, produced on the West Coast. Maximum prices for sales in tankcars or tank trucks are:—

	Per gallon
CD12	$0.485
CD13	.485
CD14	.485
SD1	.485
SD2B	.46
SD3A	.46
SD12A	.45
SD23A	.475
SD23G	.51
SD23H	.48
Proprietary name solvent	.495

Prices for the molasses are also adjusted. The maximum price for molasses will be $19.10 per ton to producers other than Lac Chemicals, which will be allowed to pay $18.60. The ceiling price will be adjusted again July 1, 1943, to $19 a ton for all producers including Lac Chemicals, since that firm's recent expansion program is expected to improve its methods to a point that its operations will compare with other producers by that time.

Whiteside Made WPB Civilian Needs Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Donald M. Nelson announced April 15 the appointment of Arthur D. Whiteside as vice-chairman in charge of civilian requirements. Mr. Whiteside will report direct to Mr. Nelson. The details of the way in which his office will be organized were not announced. Mr. Whiteside is president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York.

Export Licenses For Britain Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The Board of Economic Warfare has announced that no further application may be filed for individual licenses to export commodities to the British Empire (excluding Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Middle East). Those licenses valid on March 31, 1943, will remain valid until July 1, 1943, regardless of their expiration date. All outstanding individual licenses to export to the above destinations will become invalid on July 1, 1943, if issued prior to April 1, 1943.

All general licenses for exports to those destinations in the British Empire on "list A" will be cancelled as of April 30, 1943, including the special general license provisions for medicinals, but with the exception of the general intransit license, and the general licenses for shipments valued at $25 or less. The cancellation of these general licenses shall not become effective for the commodities on "list B" until June 30, 1943. Commodities listed in Schedule B follow:—

Dried egg products, frozen egg products, baking powder, chalk crayons, clay and clay products, corn starch and cornflower, cotton manufactures, crayons, flavoring extracts, synthetic glass and glass products except bullet-proof, glass, optical, prisms for fire control instruments, kalsomine, licorice extract and mass, magnesum carbonate, naval stores, polishes, automobile, polishes and shoe cleaners, polishes, metal and stove, polishes, wood furniture and floor wax, soap and toilet preparations, sodium bisulphite, sodium carbonate, calcines (soda ash), sodium chloride (salt), sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), sodium metaborate, sulphur (crude), sulphur (crushed ground, refined, sublimed, flowers).

—O-P-D—

Brazil Asks Ban On Nonessential Imports

OPD Washington Bureau

The Brazilian government has requested that the United States not authorize the exportation of certain commodities to Brazil, the Board of Economic Warfare announced last week. The basis for the Brazilian request is that the very limited shipping space available must be conserved for supplies and materials necessary to its cooperative war effort and the maintenance of its essential civilian economy.

Therefore no individual license or shipping permits will be issued by the Office of Exports for the shipment of such commodities to Brazil.

The schedule B classifications covered by this order are as follows:—Gelatin, edible olive oil, coffee extracts and substitutes, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, unground, nutmegs, unground, pepper, unground, liquid, glucose, sirup, inedible olive oil, vegetable soap stock, salt, ferromanganese, aluminum manufactures, aluminum sulphate, and mixed paints.

—O-P-D—

Trade Pacts Extension Urged by Secretary Hull

OPD Washington Bureau

Congress was urged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, April 12, to continue the reciprocal trade agreements act unchanged for another three-year period as a sign to the rest of the world that the United States is prepared to continue its program of international cooperation in the exchange of goods.

Mr. Hull appeared as the first witness in the hearings being held by the house ways and means committee on the bill of Representative Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, to extend the life of the law. It now expires June 12, next.

—O-P-D—

Belgian Congo Licenses Issued for Emergencies

OPD Washington Bureau

The Board of Economic Warfare has announced that no individual licenses except in emergency cases will hereafter be granted for exportation of commodities to the Belgian Congo except where applications for individual licenses were filed prior to April 1, 1943.

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OPD—4-19-1943

Egleston Medal Won By Thomas H. Chilton

Thomas H. Chilton, director of the technical division of the engineering department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has been awarded the 1943 Egleston medal of the Columbia University Engineering Schools Alumni Association. Mr. Chilton was cited for his "outstanding achievements in the discovery and formulation of principles underlying the unit operations of chemical engineering and in the application of these to process development, equipment design and to chemical plant construction and operation." He has been with the du Pont company since 1925.

Thomas H. Chilton

—O-P-D—

Contact Committee Will Meet April 22

The Joint Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will meet April 22 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city. A large part of meeting will be devoted to discussion of the forthcoming U.S.P. supplement, in preparation for the conference on it, which will open in the same hotel the evening of April 23.

Among other topics to be discussed by the contact committee are digitalis standards, multiple-dose packages of injections, and proposed limitations in the U.S.P. general notices on diluents for tablets if they interfere with assays.

—O-P-D—

OPA Procedure for Seller Hit by FTC Order Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedure under which the seller of any commodity who has been found by the Federal Trade Commission or a court to have discriminated illegally in prices between different purchasers may apply for adjustment of his maximum prices has been provided by the Office of Price Administration. Under supplementary order No. 41, effective April 16, the seller may apply to the OPA office in Washington for adjustment of his ceilings if his case meets the following conditions:—

(1) He has been found by the Federal Trade Commission or any court of competent jurisdiction to have discriminated in prices between different purchasers of commodities in violation of the provisions of the Robinson-Patman act or of any statute prohibiting price discrimination and,

(2) that the elimination of the discrimination by lowering his price to the purchasers against whom he has discriminated would cause him substantial hardship; and

(3) that the elimination of the discrimination by raising his prices to the purchasers in whose favor he has discriminated is prohibited by the price regulation under which the sale is made.

—O-P-D—

American Home Products To Buy G. Washington Coffee

American Home Products Company, Jersey City, is negotiating to acquire G. Washington Coffee Refining Company, Morristown, N. J., according to A. G. Brush, chairman of the board of American Home Products. Terms call for payment of 29,860 shares of American Home Products stock.

A. C. S. Reviews Progress In Solving War Needs

—Continued from page 3

curtailed or eliminated. Some peacetime uses, such as carbon tetrachloride for fire extinguisher fluid, have been directly transposed to war uses. Trichlorethylene is speeding production of tanks, airplanes, guns and ammunition, through its previously-established use for solvent degreasing of metals. He added:—

Perchlorethylene is going into the manufacture of the smoke screen ingredient hexachlorethane, and for long periods little or none has been available for drycleaning. Methyl chloride and ethylene dichloride are used in the synthetic rubber program. Methylene chloride is serving as a non-flammable paint remover in ship reconditioning. Chloroform is being used in vitamin manufacture.

Ion Exchange Resins

Ion exchange resins in industrial processes were discussed by Frederick J. Meyers, of the Resinous Production Chemical Company, Philadelphia. He said that the industrial uses of synthetic resins capable of ion exchange can be grouped in two general classes, water conditioning, and special processes. He said:—

In the water conditioning field, the amberlites have found wide use in softening and in modifications of the softening process, developed specifically for boiler feed water treatment. However, these processes are by no means recent developments, and the use of the amberlites therein constitute only an improvement over the process using the older zeolites. The higher resistance of the amberlites to aggressive conditions, higher capacity and more complete softening permits more efficient operation, free from trouble.

Softening processes merely remove the hardness-producing constituents, and there is actually an increase in the total salt concentration after zeolite treatment. In many processes, salt-free water is required, and prior to the use of the amberlites in the deionizing process, distillation was the only method available for producing such a water. However, the cost of distillation is relatively high so that distilled water has been used only when absolutely necessary.

A series of intensive investigations in our laboratories have proven that the water produced by deionizing will fulfill the U. S. Pharmacopeia requirements for distilled water. This has also been proven in industry, and several of the many commercial scale units are being used in pharmaceutical plants.

Nonchlorinated Solvents

Nonchlorinated solvents produced through chlorination were discussed by C. K. Hunt, of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Wyandotte, Mich., in which he said subsequent to the World War I chlorine has been converted into such useful materials as bleaching powder, non-inflammable dry cleaners, ethyl fluid, etc. He added:—

More recently chlorine has been chemically combined with gasoline at the Wyandotte, Michigan, plant of Sharples Chemicals, Inc. Two thousand pounds of chlorine are consumed hourly to produce what is known as amyl chloride or chloropentane. This chemical serves as the starting point for the manufacture of a number of other compounds which are of value to the war effort.

Thus, amyl chloride is changed by treatment with lye (caustic soda) into amyl alcohol which is a component of the hydraulic fluids in airplane and tank mechanisms and is an intermediate for anesthetics and for agents used in the flotation of ores.

In conjunction with amyl acetate (synthetic banana oil) produced from the alcohol and acetic acid (the acid found in vinegar) amyl alcohol is a lacquer solvent. Obtained at the same time as amyl alcohol is emylene, which can be reacted with phenol to yield para-tertiary-amylphenol, an intermediate for resins soluble in drying oils.

Formed at the same time as para-tertiary-amylphenol, is orthoamylphenol, a small amount of which functions as an efficient anti-skinning agent for varnishes and enamels. Amylene is also combined with naphthalene to form the amyl naphthalenes.

Lactic Acid Derivatives

Earle O. Whittier, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in discussing some useful derivatives of lactic acid, said in part:—

When water is removed from lactic acid, its molecules join in long chains that no longer possess the chemical activities of the simple acid. This so-called polymerized lactic acid is a resin that can be used in making lacquers and protective coatings for metal containers such as the cans used in transporting milk and those used in canning evaporated milk, vegetables and similar products. Thus it may be substituted in some instances for metal coatings now on the restricted list. It may also be used as a glue in laminating wood and paper.

Lactic acid esters are particularly efficient solvents for many industrial lacquer resins. The slight tendency of these esters to form free lactic acid has prevented their very extensive use as solvents. That fault is now being overcome in research under way.

Containers

Fibre cans for metal containers were discussed by R. P. Bigger, of American Can Company, Maywood, Ill., who said that fiber cans are of three general types known in the trade as spirally wound, convolutely wound, and lap seam, respectively. He said that the first two of these are what might be called conventional types and are made on standard fiber can winding equipment. In contrast, the body of the lap seam can consists of a single ply of paper stock. It is being manufactured at the present time he said on converted metal can equipment, which had been rendered idle by restrictions on the manufacture of tin plate and steel containers.

Tailor-Made Fats

Tailor-made fats were discussed by Dr. H. W. Vahlteich, of the Best Foods, Inc., Bayonne, N. J. He said that chemists were making rapid progress with new processes for producing highly specialized fats. Thus, he said, they are learning how to separate soybean oil into various fractions, some of which are suitable to replace linseed oil and others to replace cottonseed oil. This makes it possible he said to make one oil serve the purposes of several others when the demand justifies it. They have also learned how to juggle the fat molecules around so that they can produce entirely new fats from processing combinations of already well-known oils.

Fatty Oils for Rubber

Abstract of paper by Laszlo Auer, Ridbo Laboratories, Inc., Paterson, N. J., revealed that around 1926 the author found that fatty oils can be brought into a more rubber-like stage by heat treating a fatty oil, such as linseed oil, with polar compounds, for instance electrolytes, such as various inorganic salts at elevated temperatures. The results of such processes are called "solidified oils."

The solidified oils are thermoplastic and are liquid at elevated temperatures and solid at room temperatures. The solidified oils, when vulcanized, produce rubber extenders with exceptionally good qualities. In a series of experiments the author and his collaborators have investigated sodium bisulphite and a large number of organic polar compounds as auxiliary agents in the preparation of solidified oils.

Stability of Butadiene

Abstract of paper by Richard F. Robey, Herbert K. Wiese and Charles E. Morrell, Esso Laboratories, Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J., stated that the authors studied the behavior of butadiene under a variety of conditions and obtained information from which the optimum conditions for handling of butadiene can be ascertained.

Atabrine

The chemistry and development of atabrine and plasmoquin was described by A. E. Sherndal, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, who said that the present production of atabrine in this country far exceeds the rate of 800,000,000 tablets annually. He added:—

The production of atabrine in the United States to meet the 1943 goal depends upon a complicated synthesis in which seven different chemical products, aggregating 3,000,000 pounds, must be manufactured exclusively for use in this synthesis. In order to produce these seven products, the manufacturers of atabrine must call on the American chemical industry for 25,000,000 pounds of chemical raw materials.

A.D.M.A. Convention Program Completed

The program for 1943 annual convention of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Palmer house, Chicago, May 2 to 4, follows:

Sunday, May 2

Scientific Section

"Inorganic Chemicals and Medicinals," J. B. Fullerton.

"Organic Chemicals and Medicinals," L. A. Watt.

"Glandular Products and Ferments," Frederic Fenger.

"Vitamins," A. D. Emmett.

"Botanical Drugs," R. A. Cain.

"Physical Tests and Standards," Joseph Rosin.

"Pharmacological Assays," C. W. Geiter.

"Contact Committee," F. O. Taylor.

"Commercial Production of Hormone and Vitamin Extracts," Elmer L. Sevringhaus, M.D., University of Wisconsin, member of the council on pharmacy and chemistry, American Medical Association.

Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman, Committee of Revision of the U.S.P.; Dr. Justin L. Powers, chairman, Committee on National Formulary, and Dr. George D. Beal, Mellon Institute, will take part in the discussions of the various subjects.

Biological Section

"Diphtheria Toxoid and Tetanus Toxoid," W. E. Bunney.

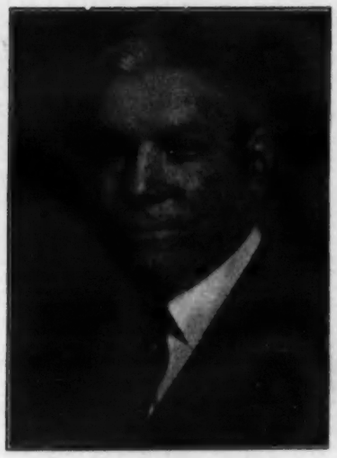
"Preservatives in Biological Products

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Doerr Pharmaceutical Foundation President

George V. Doerr has been elected president of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, succeeding Dean Ernest Little of the College of Pharmacy, Rutgers University, Newark, N. J. Dean Little remains on the foundation's executive committee and board of directors. Other officers elected are:—Vice-



George V. Doerr

—Continued on page 52

—O-P-D—

Glycerin Substitutes Warning Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Toxic substitutes for glycerin are not permitted to be used in any product whether food, drug or cosmetic which is likely to be taken internally or otherwise absorbed by external application, R. W. Capps, acting chief of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Food Distribution Administration last week warned in a communication to all consumers of glycerin. He emphasized that among the toxic substitutes are:—Ethyleneglycol, diethyleneglycol (diglycol), carbitol (diethyleneglycol monoethylether) polyethyleneglycol.

A number of proprietary glycerin substitutes have been offered for sale and before using them, Mr. Capp said that inquiry should be made of the manufacturer in order to determine whether or not any of the above compounds or other toxic substitutes are present. When in doubt as to the use of any of these substitutes in food, drug, or cosmetic preparations, he said that inquiry should be made of the authorities in charge of administering the food, drug and cosmetic law.

OPD—4-19-1943

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

April 16, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —

tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .30

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .43 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75-lb. lots..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.[*] .....lb. 08½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb.[*] .09 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .07 - —

[*] OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis....lb. .80 - —
5-dm. lots, same basis....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, same basis....lb. 1.25 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, same basis..lb. 1.50 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 80 lbs. .....lb. 1.06 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cnt., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, chyc., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .09½- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.62½
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.55 - 5.82½
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 6.62½ - 6.82½
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72½

glacial, nat., CP, chyc.100 lbs.12.00 -12.75
99.5%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
USP, chyc.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -12.50
99.8%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.90
USP XII, dms., works, 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.66 - 5.11
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.20 - 9.61

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alid..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alid.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] makers, primary distrib., spec'l, USP, bbls., f.o.b. shipment points, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .54

[*]Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works....lb. .21 - —

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[2] tech. (see Arsenic, White).

USP, powd., dms., kegs..lb. .20 - .23

Ascorbic,[1,2] 1,000-oss., dms..os. 1.00 - —
500-os. lots, dms.....os. 1.01 - —
100-os. lots, bots.....os. 1.03 - —
50-os. lots, bots.....os. 1.04 - —
25-os. lots, bots.....os. 1.07 - —

Battery, chyc., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.93 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alid., ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.114.00 - —

Acid, boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., frt. alid. ton.100.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.....ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alid.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alid., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alid....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broennar's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .05 - —
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. .06½- —
single dms.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —

Chromic,[2,3] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., div.d N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N.Y..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¾- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 - Nom.

Citric,[1] crys., gran., bbl., c.l., lb. .20 - .25
10,000 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .20½- .25
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - .25
100 lbs., dms. or kgs..lb. .21 - .25½
smaller lots.....lb. .22 - .28
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l...lb. .22¾- .27½
10,000 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .23 - .27½
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .31½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[2] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....gal. .13½- —

Creosylic (cosylic),[2] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil (50%, 204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .61 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, chys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 chys. up.....lb. .11 - —
1-24 chys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., 100 lots, bbls lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .31

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 20 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
100 lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
50-lb. dmjn.....lb. .21 - —
25-lb. dmjn.....lb. .22 - —
5 lb. bots.....lb. .26 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, chys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, dil., 10%, chys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, chys.....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, lead chys., frt. alid..lb. .09 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .08 - —
wooden bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
48%, lead chys., same basis..lb. .12 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .11 - —
52%, lead chys., same basis..lb. .13 - —
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .12 - —
60%, lead chys., same basis..lb. .14 - .16½
rubber dms., same basis..lb. .13 - .16½
steel dms., same basis...lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-32%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09

Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, chys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —

80%, bbls., chys., 5 or more. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —

plastic grade, bbls., chys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 19 chys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 chys.....lb. .15¼- —

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —

light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, chys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, chys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms...lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .21¾- .22¼

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Acid, mixed, tanks, nitric unit..lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, chys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

20°, chys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —

22°, chys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —

CP, dealer, chys.....lb. .06¼- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, chys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19¼

Naphthenic,[4] 220 - 280 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .12

285-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.40 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, chys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.50 - —

38°, chys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

40°, chys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

42°, chys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

CP, USP, dealers, chys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21¼- —
consumers, chys.....lb. .12 - —
7-lb. lots.....lb. .22 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs. or over....lb. .11¾- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12¼- —

Palm oil,[2] white dist., dms...lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
chys., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alid..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.35
1 to 9 chys., works, frt. alid..100 lbs. 6.25- 7.25
tankwagons, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area...100 lbs. 4.00 - —

75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
chys., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alid..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
1 to 9 chys., works, frt. alid..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area...100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. chys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 chys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 chys.....lb. .12 - —
single chys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. chys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 chys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 chys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 chys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., chys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.62 - —

USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).

tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42

U.S.P., bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼

Stearic,[2] double-pressed, bgs..lb. .15 - .16
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
triple pressed, bbls.....lb. .18 - .19

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[2] 60°, chys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —

tanks, E. works.....ton.12.00 - —

66°, chys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —

98% tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

CP, USP, dealers, chys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, chys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.32 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls. 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls. 10,000 lbs. or more, one ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....os.32.00 -36.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.90 - —
cryst., bots. .....os.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile,[4] dms., frt. alid..lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .42½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alid.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .30 - .38
hyd., dms.....lb. .20 - .23

Agar,[2] dom.....lb. 2.30 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dms., Chi...lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried (see Blood, soluble).
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.75 - 1.76
powd., dom., bbls.....lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alid. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alid.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alid.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alid. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,2] dms., c.l., frt. alid., *East..lb. .11¾- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alid.....lb. .12¼- .15¾
tanks, frt. alid.....lb. .10¾- .14¼

[*] The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory means all other States of the United States.

secondary,[2] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same terms...lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., c.l., dms..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - —

Denatured,[1,2,3] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .84½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E...gal. .59½- —
CD14, tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works...gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks, E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

CD23G (replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., bbls....gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. wks..gal. .82½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .86 - —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .89 - —
Tanks, E. works.....gal. .80½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .83½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .87½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .90½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .81 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .13½

Ethyl,[2] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.30½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 53,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. up, wks..lb. .26 - .35
tanks, wks.....lb. .20 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).

Isobutyl,[2] refd., dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —

Isopropyl,[2,3] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .63½- —
tanks, frt. alid.....gal. .54 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, isopropyl, 99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .87½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 6,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks.....lb. .40 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .60 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110 gal., dms, wks. lb. .13 - —
5-10 gal., dms., wks.....lb. .15 - —
denat. grd.. dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib, dms.....lb. .79 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Alphaterpineol, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alpha tocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .28
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —

Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[3] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, divd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., wks.
100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .18
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina acetate, solut., basic 24%, c.l., bbls.,10 up, divd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, divd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, divd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, divd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd.,[9] com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,160 to 40,000 lbs., wks..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.....lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12 - —

Alumina chloride, cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., dbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[9] heavy, bbls., wks..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works...lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .1310- —
light, 50-lb. bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
90-lb. bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., contract, wks. .....lb. .17¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms.lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks. .....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, wks. .....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, fib. dms...lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contra.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[4] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .58 - —
powdered,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .49 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand.. 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder, and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertiliser, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .06 - —
pure, cyls., divd. Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, dbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¼- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Ammonia, benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., frt. alld., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .43 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0630- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1150- —
Bromide, NF, 450-lb. bbl.....lb. .31 - .35
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - .34
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - .35
25-lb. dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., divd. Met. N. Y..lb. .06½- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .11 - .13
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. bbls.lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.71 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., ref'd, cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertiliser grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, f.o.b. Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton.56.65 - —
tech., bgs., works...100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbl., kg., lb. .37 - .42
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbl., kg..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices.
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs.lb. 1.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous .....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06¾- —
Sulphamate, 6 bbls. up, wks.lb. .18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works.....lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1,6] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .07½- —
red, 45%, dbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works .....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, dbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls. .....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, divd. .....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots. .....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 2.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Ecuador, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, reclaimed, bgs.. lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .37½- .38
Star .....lb. .47 - .48
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .29
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .34½- .35
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Annatto[5] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs. .....lb. .06¾- .07
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., dbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%.lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., divd., E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., tons..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.22.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls .....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots.oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos.105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.....kilo.122.00 -124.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, bgs...lb. .09¼- .10
bbls. .....lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.50 - —
jars .....lb. 5.40 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Arsenic, Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works....lb. .30 - .35
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum Manjak No. 10, crude, wks..lb. .06½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .06¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.ton.30.00 - —
Barbadoes, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10¾- —
California, dms., c.l., N.Y..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., N.Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points....ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-310 F. fusing point, same basis, ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis .....ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l., divd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.92.00 - —

YES SIR!
Bemis WATERPROOF Bags deliver full weight

You can say "goodbye" to weight loss and shrinkage in storage or transit, if you pack in Bemis Waterproof Bags. For these sturdy laminated bags are constructed to prevent losses either by evaporation or sifting. And they are made *extra strong* to stand the strain of shipping in these days when trucks and cars are loaded to capacity.

Tough, closely woven fabric forms the outside of Bemis Waterproof Bags. This fabric is *bonded*, by special adhesives, to layers of paper in any combination *your* individual problem requires.

For example, Bemis Waterproof Bags can be made that keep moisture in and dampness out . . . retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors . . . keep out dust and dirt . . . resist greases and acids.

Our engineering department will work with you in developing bags tailor-made to your needs. Details and samples sent promptly on request.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
St. Louis • Brooklyn
BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS

Barium chloride, tech., dom.,
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd...ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....ton.88.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....ton.93.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....ton.102.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.115.00 - —

Barium chloride, technical zones are as follows:—Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill. Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line. Zone 2. Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3. Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4. Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .13
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .13
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and carload lots..lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —

Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis. ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse. N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton.7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh., bgs., Wyo. works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works... ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
NF VII, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[7,8] 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, n.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Benzyl, chloride, cbys., frt. equal lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[9] chloride, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.52 - 1.68
175-lb. bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.52
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.12 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.23 - —
250-lb. bbls., dms.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots..lb. 2.89 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots..lb. 2.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

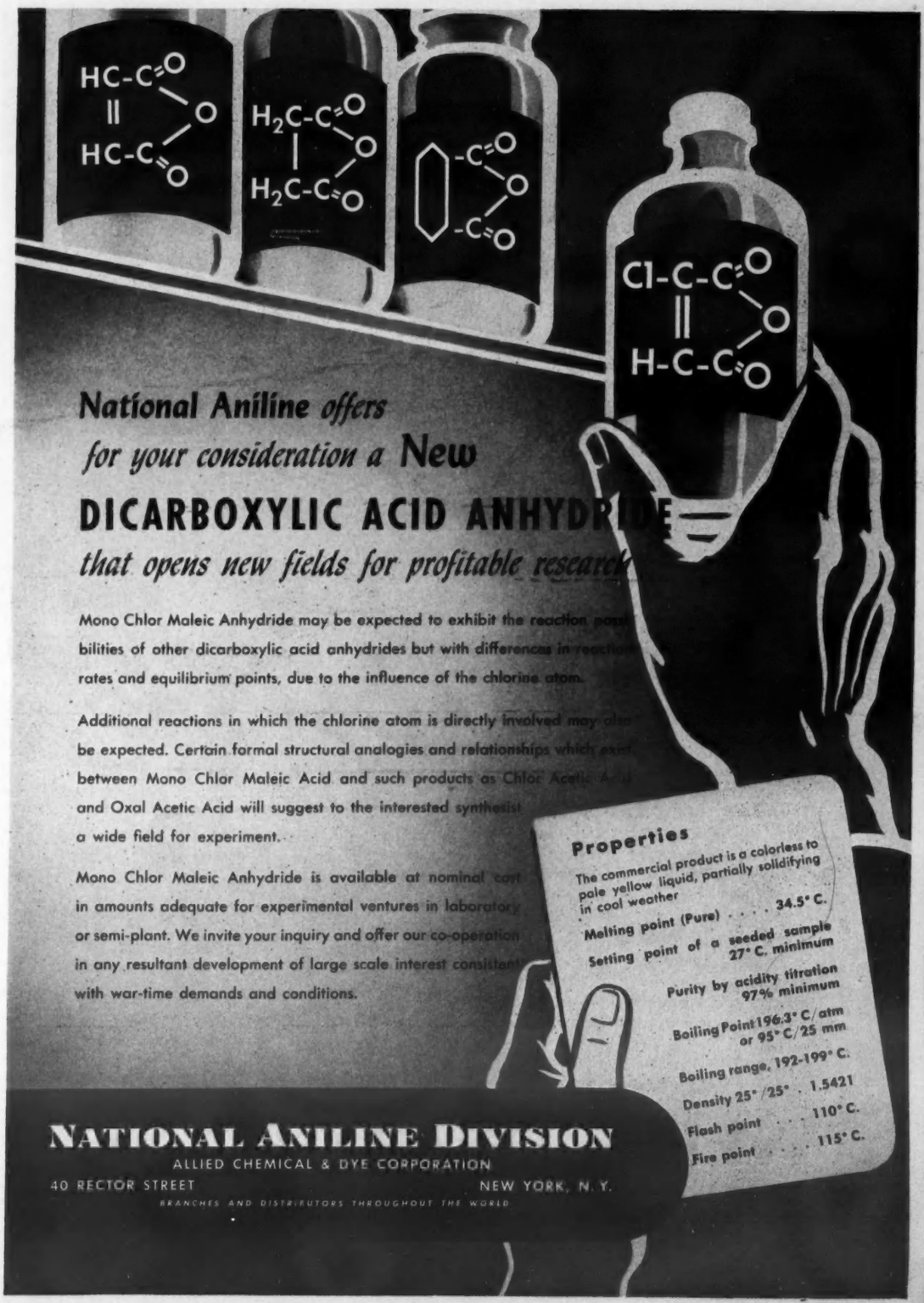
Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon,[6] regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .06625- —
l.c.l., bgs., ctns., f.o.b. whse..lb. .06 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .06250- —
l.c.l., bgs., ctns., f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09½ —

Black, lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N.Y.lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.
Black dyes or listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W. Va..ton.70.00 - —
bbls. .....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 60-65% bbl., c.l., wks.ton.46.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,5] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.60
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N.Y. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 5.85 - —

Blood, soluble, c.l., Chi.....lb. .13½- —
bag lots, same basis.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Cobalt,[2] genuine, l-kilo pkg.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts. lb. .52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equaid..lb. .28 - .37
job grades, bbl., same basis lb. .12 - .13

Blue, ultramarine, reg. grades, bbl., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis, alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., indus., Chi.ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, same basis.....ton.31.00 - —
meal, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. E. wks....ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works..ton.37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —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HC-C=O
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H2C-C=O
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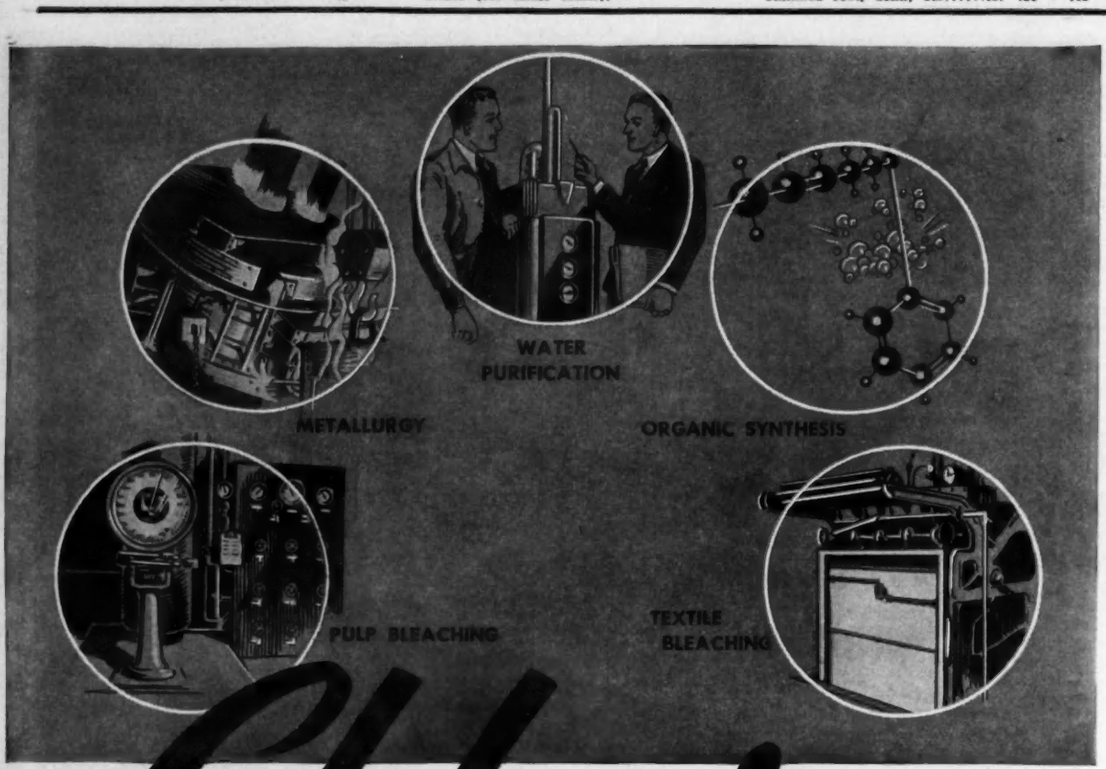
National Aniline offers
for your consideration a New
DICARBOXYLIC ACID ANHYDRIDE
that opens new fields for profitable research
Mono Chlor Maleic Anhydride may be expected to exhibit the reaction possi
bilities of other dicarboxylic acid anhydrides but with differences in reaction
rates and equilibrium points, due to the influence of the chlorine atom.
Additional reactions in which the chlorine atom is directly involved may also
be expected. Certain formal structural analogies and relationships which exist
between Mono Chlor Maleic Acid and such products as Chlor Acetic Acid
and Oxal Acetic Acid will suggest to the interested synthesist
a wide field for experiment.
Mono Chlor Maleic Anhydride is available at nominal cost
in amounts adequate for experimental ventures in laboratory
or semi-plant. We invite your inquiry and offer our co-operation
in any resultant development of large scale interest consistent
with war-time demands and conditions.
Properties
The commercial product is a colorless to pale yellow liquid, partially solidifying in cool weather
Melting point (Pure) . . . . 34.5° C.
Setting point of a seeded sample 27° C. minimum
Purity by acidity titration 97% minimum
Boiling Point 196.3° C/atm or 95° C/25 mm
Boiling range, 192-199° C.
Density 25°/25° . 1.5421
Flash point . . . 110° C.
Fire point . . . . 115° C.
NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100 lbs..bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .85
moulding, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00
printing inks, cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bis.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., whse. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works..lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .06¾- .08
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., wks.lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. wks.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
Brown, umber, Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse. Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .25 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .95 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1240- .1575
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1225- .1675
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1115- .1475
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Butyl, lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .55 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .50 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] makers, primary distrib., dms., 100 lbs. or more...lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] makers, primary distrib., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bis.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[9] bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for paint or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton 18.50 - 35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton 21.50 - 36.50
5-ton lots.....ton 28.50 - 41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd...ton 18.00 - 31.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton 21.45 - 35.45
5-ton lots .....ton 28.45 - 40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone. Car lot prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
purified, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots. lb. .29 - .30
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms., 1.....lb. .57 - .59
cns., ...lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, 5lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....oz. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .32 - .33
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
fluffy, dms. .....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Palmitate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 28-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-ton. No prices.
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton 75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¼
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls..... lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots, lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l..lb. .25 - —
ton lots .....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70% CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton 48.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton 51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., 5lb. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.96 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.35 Nom.
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .54 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots. lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
natural, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, normal (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .2250 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2325 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2150 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0575- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .09
Tetrachloride,[1,8] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .97 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .93 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .99 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive



Chlorine

CHEMICAL SERVANT EXTRAORDINARY

In a century and a half of industrial development chlorine has become one of man's most useful chemical servants. Its first commercial application was made in 1799 by Charles Tennant, who manufactured bleaching powder for textile manufacturers.

In 1800 Tennant produced a few tons of bleaching powder. Today chemical plants in America are turning out well over a million tons of chlorine—much of which has been drafted for wartime military and industrial effort.

Penn Salt pioneered in the production of liquid chlorine, being first to manufacture it in commercial quantities. The first tank car of this essential chemical was shipped from our Wyandotte, Michigan, works in 1909. Our operations have continued to expand since that time until today our Wyandotte and Tacoma works are among the largest chlorine producers in the United States.

As a result of our increased production of chlorine for today's wartime uses, we are able to look forward to the promise of even greater peacetime possibilities.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

PLANTS: PHILADELPHIA • EASTON • NATRONA • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA • PORTLAND, ORE.

CHEMISTRY IS THE KEYSTONE OF INDUSTRY

and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States.—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y. N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O. Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M., Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah, Ariz.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
decorticated, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .96 - .98
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .95 - .97
Carmel coloring, bbls.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .26 - .28
Case hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms l.c.l. .09 - —
Casein,[1] dom., processed, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .21 - —
20 to 99 bgs., inclusive, same basis..lb. .21¼ - —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .21¾ - —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .22½ - —
20 to 99 bgs., inclusive, same basis..lb. .22¾ - —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .23¼ - —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls., bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .36
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 -
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .35½- .37
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld...lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
bgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l..lb. .03¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, grain., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton. 25.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton. 25.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton. 22.50 - —
Penn. .....ton. 24.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks.lb. .027½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .022½ - —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chilies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 bulk, c.l., works...ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .92 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[6,7,8] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y...lb. .06¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y...lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 5 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .24 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse. lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .06¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[9] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13¼[10]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

[10] Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of .8½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[9] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼[10]
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½

[10] Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge involved.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .29 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08¼- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade 25% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.85 - —
Cobalt, chloride, kgs., works..lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 29.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.04 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A; bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .83½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co..100 lbs. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. 38.00 -68.00
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .23½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31

Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- .24
regular crystals.....lb. .13 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,6] electrolytic .....lb. .12 - .13½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19¼- .23½
Red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., grain., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices.
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners,' chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.74 - —

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Corrosive sublimate,[9] cryst., dms., 50 lbs.or more..lb. 2.89 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 22-26% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills, March delivery..ton.38.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] makers, primary dis-trib., cns., 5 lbs., or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't...lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., lb. .53 - —
bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .35 - —
Carbonate, bots., chys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - .16½
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
natural, c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
Cube root,[2,3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¾
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. No stocks.
Cyanamid,[2,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.... unit-ton. 1.52½- —
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont... unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms. .....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms. .....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .37 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Degras,[1,5] common, dom., bbls..lb. .10 - .12
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natu-ral, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f...ton. No price
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f., .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[2,6] cns., works....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2000- .2070
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2060- .2120
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1900- .1970
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Diacalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l. .....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .46
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Diliseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2030- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .16 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., 2,-000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,999 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .50 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .33 - —
600-1,999 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venesuelan .....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls. .....lb. .39 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns, lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.05 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 5.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors). for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 3.25 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns, lb.12.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors). for drugs and cosmetics:—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns, lb.12.25 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns..lb.12.25 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns..lb.15.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns..lb.15.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns..lb.17.25 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 3.25 - —
D&C red, No. 19.....lb.14.25 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.14.25 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
D&C red, No. 28, cns.....lb.12.25 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.25 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 3.25 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 3.25 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.25 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.25 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.25 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
26 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
52 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 8.00 - 8.10
Sulphur tan .....lb. .20 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .80 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .25 - .30
307 Fast cyanin black B...lb. .80 - .95
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .32 - .50
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .55 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
387 Direct violet B.....lb.1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BEN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
496 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
602 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
604 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
606 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
608 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .72
614 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .32 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .19
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .35
Sulphur blue .....lb. .45 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (number are those of Colour Index Scale):—
- Sulphur brown .....lb. .25 - .50
- Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
- Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
- Sulphur yellow.....lb. .20 - .50
- Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
- 865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
- 1078 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
- Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
- Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
- 24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
- Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
- 76 Sudan II.....lb. 1.65 - —
- 258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
- 1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
- 680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —

Yellow:—
- 15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
- 17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
- 61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
- 246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
- 873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
- 729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
- 861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
- 909 New blue F.....lb. 1.80 - —
- 922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
- 1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
- 1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
- 714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
- 234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
- 235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
- 291 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
- 332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
- 753 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
- 5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
- 657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
- 662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
- 666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
- 737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
- 924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
- 10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
- 21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
- 27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
- 161 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .32
- 161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
- 31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
- 37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —

Red:—
- 79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
- 83 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
- 176 Fast red A[4].....lb. .54 - —
- 179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
- 183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
- 185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
- 252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
- 677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
- 752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
- 768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
- 841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Violet:—
- 680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
- 681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
- 696 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .55 - —

Yellow:—
- 10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
- 138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
- 636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
- 639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
- 640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
- 655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
- 864 Nigrosin .....lb. .38 - .44

Blue:—
- 860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
- 331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
- 637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
- 20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .96 - —
- 21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
- 677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
- 67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
- 655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
- 800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
- 680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

- Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- yolk, dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
- imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
- Alder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
- Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
- Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
- powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
- select, bndls. .....lb. .19 - .20
- Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
- Ephedra, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22
- Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
- Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
- synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
- anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
- Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
- bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.60 - —

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

- USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
- smaller lots ....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
- bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
- dried, bgs., l.c. .....lb. .06 - .09
- Ergot, USP, dms., ton lots....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
- smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
- Eserine, bots. .....oz. No prices.
- smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
- Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
- Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
- Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
- Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —

Ether, ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).

- Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs., lb. .23 - 1.10
- Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dm., lb. .11 - —
- 27-lb. dms. .....lb. .15½ - .16
- USP, anaesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
- Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½ - —
- l.c.l. works .....lb. .15½ - —
- tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
- Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼ - .13¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾ - .13¾
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼ - .12¼
- NF, 190-lb. dms. .....lb. .14½ - .15½
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .87½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .88 - —
- Benzoate, bots. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
- Bromide, tech, dms.....lb. .50 - .55
- Caproate, cns. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
- Chloride, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
- Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.05
- Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .87½ - .90
- Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
- Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works.lb. .33½ - —
- 5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .87½ - .89½
- Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
- Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
- Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.25
- Oxalate, dms., frt. alld....lb. .33 - —
- Oxyhydrate, bots. .....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
- Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
- Vanillin,[3] makers, primary distrib., cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.04 - 6.21
- smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
- Ethylcellulose,[6] sta., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .59 - —
- less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
- Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
- Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
- l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
- Ethylene, dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
- West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
- l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
- West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
- tanks, same basis, E. of Rockies..lb. .0743- —
- W. of Rockies.....lb. .0792- —
- Ethyleneglycol[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .15½ - —
- l.c.l. .....lb. .16½ - —
- tanks .....lb. .14½ - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .18½ - —
- l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½ - .20½
- tanks, works .....lb. .15½ - —

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
- l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
- glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
- l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
- pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
- N.C., works. .....ton.17.00 -19.00
- l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
- Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
- Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .09¼
- Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
- l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
- Film scrap, colored, ca., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½ - .14
- smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
- water white,[6] ca., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½ - .16
- smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
- Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
- Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
- Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
- Fish[1] meal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
- 65% protein, sams basis..ton.78.50 - —
- scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories.ton.66.50 - —
- meal, scrap, acid, 6-7% ammon., 9% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories..unit-ton. No price
- Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. No price
- Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
- kegs .....lb. .11 - —
- Flaxseed, French, black, bgs...lb. .65 - .70
- Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½ - .13
- Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 96-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.33.00 - —
- bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
- washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines.. net-ton.25.00 -28.00
- No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.25.00 -28.00
- Formaldehyde,[1,6,7] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
- dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
- tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
- Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9¼c. OPA ceiling.
- Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .50 - .40
- Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton. 6.50 -15.00
- f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
- imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
- Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
- Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - .25
- tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
- dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
- tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
- Fusel oil, crude, dms., wks...gal. .75 - —
- refd., dms., incl., dlvd....lb. .18½ - .19½
- Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .22 - —
- No. 2.....lb. .20 - —
- No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
- extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
- No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
- No. 3.....lb. .12½ - —

G

- G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
- Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
- Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices.
- plantation, cases.....lb. No prices.
- cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
- extract, bbls.....lb. .09½ - .12
- Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
- Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM PERBORATE

Paradichlorbenzene
Disodium Phosphate
Monocalcium Phosphate
Bromides
Lead Acetate
Tartaric Acid
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, 70-octane, unleaded, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.092 -	—
72-74 octane, ex tax	gal.	.092 -	—
California 79 octane at refineries, tanks	gal.	.075 -	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.05⅝-	—
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½-	.07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.05⅞-	.06
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½-	.07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax,	gal.	.06½-	.06
natural, 28-70, Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅜-	—
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90 -	.97
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.15 -	.19
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.48 -	.49
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.53 -	.54
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.54 -	.55
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	.28 -	.29
Calicut, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.39½-	.40
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.29
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Ginseng root, wild South, cs	lb.	12.00 -	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.06 -	1.25
5 tons or over, works	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25 -	1.45
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Mississippi	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
30/58, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
82/108, c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
122-140, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	—
297-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 5½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin,[1,8] Zones A and C, C.P.,[8] (B.P., 99%), drums, car lots,	dlvd.	lb. .18⅝-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
C.P.[8] (USP 96%), drums, car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite,[8] high gravity, yellow, distilled, dms., car lots,	dlvd.	lb. .18½-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.18⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.12⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture.	lb.	.13⅜-	—
less car lots, same basis,	lb.	.14⅜-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13⅜-	—
soaplye, 80%, dms., car lots,	dlvd.	lb. .11½-	—
less car lots, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

*Note.—Sales of glycerin to U. S. government are at prices 1c. below the above prices on C.P., and dynamite glycerin.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.70 -	2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Phthalate, dms.	lb.	.33 -	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Chloride, acid, brown, bots.	oz.	20.75 -	21.00
yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75 -	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50 -	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	4.85 -	5.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.20 -	5.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.36
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.) 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-69% carbon, bgs., f.o.b. works or whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-74% carbon, same basis,	lb.	.05 -	—
75-79%	lb.	.05½-	—
80-84%	lb.	.06 -	—
85-89%	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease,[1,8] house, loose	lb.	.06¼-	—
white, loose	lb.	.06⅜-	—

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[8] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23 -	—
6-10% bbls., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis,	lb.	.06⅜-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—

Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms wks.	lb.	.24 -	—
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.75 -	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V).			

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
strained, cs.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.80

Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).

Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.35

Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.60 -	.65

Camphor (see C).

Copal,[1] Congo, No. 1, unsorted.	lb.	.14⅝-	—
No. 2, unsorted	lb.	.12⅝-	—
No. 3, unsorted	lb.	.11⅛-	—
FAD, unsorted	lb.	.14⅜-	—
Sorted, Nos. 1 to 28, not available in New York area.			
No. 30, c.l.	lb.	.55⅜-	.56½
No. 31, same basis	lb.	.21⅜-	.21⅝
No. 32, same basis	lb.	.15⅜-	.16½
No. 33, same basis	lb.	.14 -	.14⅞
No. 34, same basis	lb.	.09½-	.09⅝
No. 35, same basis	lb.	.15⅜-	.16⅝
No. 36, same basis	lb.	.12⅜-	.12½
No. 37, same basis	lb.	.15⅜-	.15⅝
No. 38, same basis	lb.	.12⅜-	.12⅝
No. 39, same basis	lb.	.11⅜-	.11½
No. 40, same basis	lb.	.09 -	.09½
No. 41, same basis	lb.	.11⅜-	.12½

Inside figures represent carload lot prices; outside figures less than 10-package-lot prices. On lots of 10 packages or more, prices are ¼ cent per pound higher than carload lot prices; on lots less than 10 packages, prices are ½c. per pound higher than carload lot quotations.

Manila, Bossa, hard, bold white	lb.	.15½-	—
amber, light	lb.	.13½-	—
dark	lb.	.14½-	—
Macassar, WS	lb.	.11⅝-	—
MA	lb.	.09⅝-	—
MB	lb.	.09⅛-	—
dust	lb.	.07⅛-	—
Lobs, A	lb.	.14 -	—
B	lb.	.13⅝-	—
C	lb.	.13⅝-	—
CBB	lb.	.12 -	—
CNE	lb.	.10 -	—
D	lb.	.12⅝-	—
DBB	lb.	.11 -	—
Du	lb.	.06⅞-	—
DE	lb.	.09½-	—
dust	lb.	.07⅛-	—
MA	lb.	.09⅝-	—
MB	lb.	.09⅛-	—
WS	lb.	.11⅝-	—
Philippine, extra bold, bale scraped	lb.	.15 -	—
bold, pale scraped	lb.	.15 -	—
extra pale, bold, sorts	lb.	.12⅜-	—
pale crips, bold	lb.	.13 -	—
pale nubs, WCB	lb.	.13⅜-	—
pale small chips	lb.	.11⅜-	—
SG	lb.	.10½-	—
seeds and dust	lb.	.08⅜-	—
Manila-Singapore, white split chips	lb.	.15½-	—
dust	lb.	.07⅜-	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped	lb.	.22⅜-	—
mixed, bold	lb.	.17⅜-	—
nubs	lb.	.13 -	—
small chips	lb.	.13⅜-	—
cuttings or split chips	lb.	.10⅛-	—
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A	lb.	.35⅜-	—
A/C	lb.	.31⅛-	—
A/D	lb.	.28⅜-	—
A/E	lb.	.25⅜-	—
B	lb.	.34⅜-	—
C	lb.	.28⅜-	—
D	lb.	.25⅜-	—
E	lb.	.19⅜-	—
F	lb.	.13⅜-	—
dust	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Singapore, No. 1	lb.	.30⅜-	—
2	lb.	.25⅜-	—
3	lb.	.12⅜-	—
chips	lb.	.23½-	—
dust	lb.	.13 -	—
seeds	lb.	.17⅜-	—
Hiroe-Macassar, bold	lb.	.17⅜-	—
chips	lb.	.11⅜-	—
dust	lb.	.06½-	—
nubs	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Pale East India-Singapore, bold	lb.	.22⅜-	—
nubs	lb.	.16⅜-	—
chips	lb.	.11⅜-	—
dust	lb.	.06½-	—
Batu, scraped	lb.	.10⅜-	—
unscraped	lb.	.09 -	—
nubs and chips	lb.	.05⅜-	—
chips	lb.	.12 -	—
dust	lb.	.06½-	—
Black, East India, bold scraped	lb.	.12 -	—
bold unscraped	lb.	.07⅜-	—
E. I., nubs and chips	lb.	.07⅛-	—

Gums, copal, Congo and Ponitanak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse., San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.			
Elemi	lb.	.08⅜-	—
Ester, ordinary, carload lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich.; Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	.11
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	.11⅝
single drums, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.10⅝-	.12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. higher.

Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	2.30 -	2.35
powd., bbls.	lb.	2.50 -	2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.14 -	.88
Kauri,[1] Bush, bold	lb.	.40 -	—
assorted	lb.	.35 -	—
chips	lb.	.32 -	—
dark	lb.	.18 -	—
bright	lb.	.18 -	—
white, 5X	lb.	1.50 -	—
4X	lb.	.66 -	—
3X	lb.	.65¾-	—
No. 1 extra	lb.	.43 -	—
No. 1 superior	lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2 extra	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 2 superior	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 3 extra	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3 superior	lb.	.22 -	—
extra pale chips	lb.	.22½-	—
pale chips	lb.	.20¾-	—
pale dust	lb.	.20¾-	—
Brown, 3X	lb.	.77 -	—
2X	lb.	.49 -	—
X	lb.	.36 -	—
No. 1 extra	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 1 superior	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 2 extra	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 2 superior	lb.	.27½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.25 -	—
chips extra	lb.	.18 -	—
chips 60%	lb.	.16 -	—
nubs	lb.	.24 -	—
dust	lb.	.12½-	—

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8¼% for freight, marine and war-risk insurance.

Gum, locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.23	Nom.
Mastic, cs.	lb.	3.65	Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½-	.13
tears, cs.	lb.	.18 -	.35

Opium (see O).
Red gum (see Gum, accroides).
Rosin (see R).

Sandarac,[1] cks.	lb.	.97½-	—
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Talba, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse	lb.	.06 -	—
powdered	lb.	.07¼-	—

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton 22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton 17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald. ton 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton 21.45 - —

Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 18.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —

Stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald. ton 3.00 - —
Saltville, Va. ton 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla. ton 12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y. ton 12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46 -	.47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	.82 -	.88
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 4	lb.	.26 -	—
No. 5	lb.	.24 -	—
paste, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.14½-	—
No. 2	lb.	.13½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.0385-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0325-	—
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Henbane leaves, bbls.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Heptane,[1] 68°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10 -	—
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55 -	—
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[8,9] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32 -	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 150 to 1,350 lbs., shipment, same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
USP, dms., 600 lbs. or more, shipment, same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
fib. ctns., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	.11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55 -	—
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36 -	—
Hematropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots.	oz.	37.50 -	42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago	unit.	4.25 -	4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.48 -	1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	20.00 -	—
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	30.00 -	—
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	29.00 -	—
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95 -	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrofluramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.30 -	—
fib. ctns., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.16 -	.18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 -	.94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	6.25 -	7.50
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	4.50 -	—
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram		4.50 -	—
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	27.50
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	27.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	27.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.42 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.34 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.19 -	—

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.17 -	4.27
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14 -	2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16¼-	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.16¾-	.86
Indium metal	oz.	12.50 -	—
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	26.50 -	27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67 -	—
150-lb. kgs., less 6% whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35 -	1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.10 -	—
25-lb. bots., jars	lb.	2.00 -	—
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 -	4.10
jars	lb.	4.20 -	—
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 -	1.85
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.65 -	1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 -	.28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.50
powd.	lb.	.52 -	.53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 -	—
50 lbs., djns.	lb.	.18 -	—
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.04 -	—
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms. 100 lbs.		4.65 -	4.25
150-lb. dms. 100 lbs.		5.00 -	6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 -	.09
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½-	.08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kegs	lb.	.08½-	—
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.04½-	.07½
djns	lb.	.07½-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls	lb.	.72 -	.76
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 -	.87
scales	lb.	.77 -	.80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.30 -	3.39
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40 -	3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.53 -	3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 -	3.22
syrup, cbys.	lb.	.39 -	.40
bots.	lb.	.53 -	.59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03¼-	.04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47 -	.49
cns.	lb.	.52 -	—
pearls, cns.	lb.	.52 -	—
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54 -	—
25 lbs.	lb.	.57 -	—
scales, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.59 -	—
25 lbs.	lb.	.62 -	—
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59 -	.62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64 -	.67
Reduced, 90%, cs.	lb.	.65 -	.75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls.	lb.	.05½-	.06
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.08 -	—
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.44 -	—
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.47 -	—
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½-	—
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
dms.	lb.	.25½-	.26½
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.	lb.	.0860-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760-	—
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102 -	—
Isopentane, single 50-lb. dm., works	lb.	.45 -	—
single 10-gal. dm., works	gal.	.55 -	—
Isophorone, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.12 -	—
dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks	lb.	.06½-	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52 -	.53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.35 -	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 -	—
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.56

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.39 -	.40
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24

Kerosene[1] at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tank car	gal.	.04½-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.071 -	—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck	gal.	.11½-	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk	gal.	.04½-	.04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank car	gal.	.04½-	—
Penn., 45, w.w., tanks	gal.	.06½-	.0805
46 w.w.	gal.	.066⅝-	.08⅛
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.90
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,8] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.80 -	—
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.80 -	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.34½-	.35
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Spanish	lb.	.32 -	.33
Lavender flowers, ord., bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
medium, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
select, bls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[8] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[1,8] paste, stand., c.l. lb.		.05¾-	.06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.23
3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb.		.11 -	.11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.11¼-	.12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.22½
standard, ¼-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.25½

Inside column represents maximum prices set up by OPA to manufacturers or distributors; outside column to all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, blue dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½-	—
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, 100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.60 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).			
Metallic, paste, 1 to 5-ton lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	.19¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	—
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.12
pale, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.14
6%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.19½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons	lb.	.0730-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0780-	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).			
titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¼-	—
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08¼-	—
other points	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb.	.08¼-	—
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07¼-	—
other points	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points	lb.	.07¼-	—
in oil, consumers, 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dealers, 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.11¾-	—
painters, 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.12¾-	—

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 -	.43
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30½-	.37½
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	.55
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.46
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.26 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.88
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
powder, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Lime, hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Rippiemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—

Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex.	lb.	No price	
Linalool, cns.	lb.	6.75 -	8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	6.00
90%, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	6.75
92%, cns.	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Linden flowers, bls.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Linseed meal, 32%, bgs.	ton.	50.00	Nom.
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.	lb.	.06¼-	—
other points	lb.	.06 -	—
5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.06¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 -	—
Other points	lb.	.08¼-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium,[8] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.93 -	1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.30 -	—
Chloride, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.65 -	1.70

How to Keep Up House Paint Standards in Reformulating to Conserve Oil

Loss in film flexibility and other desirable qualities, due to additional volatile, can be minimized by increase in proportion of basic carbonate white lead in formula. At same time, original paint cost need not be greater and may be substantially less.

PRESERVING FILM FLEXIBILITY

One result of additional volatile in a house paint is likely to be a film denser in structure, harder and less flexible. Basic carbonate white lead helps to overcome such a condition. Its ability to impart flexibility to paint films is well established and is traceable to an important degree to the lead soaps formed by the reaction of white lead with oil.

OFFSETTING LOSS IN BINDING POWER

Another result of replacing oil with volatile is a reduction in binding power. Here again basic carbonate white lead can serve as an offsetting factor. Because of the lead soap formation, it provides a closer bond between pigment and oil — forms a more homogeneous and stronger film. This added strength helps to compensate, too, for the loss in film thickness.

COUNTERACTING "PULL"

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that basic carbonate white lead improves brushability by adding "slip" to a paint. This characteristic helps overcome the "pull" resulting from the addition of heat-bodied oil.

NO HIGHER PAINT COST

Increasing the proportion of basic carbonate white lead does not mean a higher paint cost. On the contrary, the raw material cost of a paint reformulated in this manner may be appreciably less than that of the original formulation. And, in addition, to imparting the qualities described above, basic carbonate white lead also contributes improved adhesion, greater fool-proofness in use, and stubborn weather-fight to paint.

FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION on the reformulation of paints to reduce the consumption of oil, contact our Paint Service Laboratory through the nearest branch office listed below.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)

DUTCH BOY
Basic Carbonate
WHITE LEADS

Lithium citrate, 250-lb. bbls..lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.43 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
West Indian, cs.....lb. .75 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¾- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld. including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works., c.l. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Magnesium fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .53 - .55
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.55
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesium, trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cns., cs.....lb. .40 - .42
Magnesite, cal., dom., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
¼, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.. .lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. .11½- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.....ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.....ton.60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .55 - —
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
in transit, bls.....lb. .41½- .42
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .28
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots...lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[1] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[6] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[1] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[6] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[1] red, NF, 5-lb. lots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[1] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[1] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[1] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5¼x5¼ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatolylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[3,6] natural, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included.
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Synthetic,[3,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A... gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- .55½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. M., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
Methyl acetate, tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt., alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. M., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Ang., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .53 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .67 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .58½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .38 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., manufrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers. lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .39 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .36 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. allowed lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. allowed..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. allowed lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .30 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.45.00 - —
white, roofing, 30 mesh, c.l. ton.22.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.27.50 - —
30-31 mesh, c.l.....ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.28.00 -30.00
40-45 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 -35.00
l.c.l.....ton.35.00 -40.00
80 mesh, c.l.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.45.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacquer, c.l. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
paper, wall, or coated, c.l.lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. micronized mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E., and in less than carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bulk, and quantity, bbls..lb. .13½- —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
spray, roller, Zone A, same basis..lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, is 1c. less than the above prices on skimmed milk powder as sold to any consumer other than the U. S. Government or any agency thereof. Zone A is all states not included in Zone B. Zone B is Penna., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J., Conn., Mass., R. I., N. H., Vt., Me. and D.C.
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½- —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses,[1,2] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. 15½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1 is La., Fla., Tex. and Ga. Area No. 2 is N.Y., Penn., Md., Mass. and N.J. Area No. 3 is Ore., Wash. and Calif. Area No. 4 is Id., Utah, Mont., Colo., Wyo., Kan., S.D. and Neb., excluding Grand Island. Area No. 5 is Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis., Minn., Ia., and Grand Island, Neb.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[4] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
trioxide,[4] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gals.....lb. .07 - —
10 gals.....lb. .08 - —
5 gals.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monomethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.45.00 -50.00
synth, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.35
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.80
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .09 - .09½
Myrobalans,[4] J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.70.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[4] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08½- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis.lb. .09½- —
(12-oz.), same basis...pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, USP., 100-lb. lots, dms...lb. 7.00 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 7.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 7.10 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[4] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .26 - .26½
Chloride,[4] bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Cyanide,[4] 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[4] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[4] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[4] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .74 - —
Nicotinamide, 25 to 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
5-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Niketham ide .....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[4] 30-35, ¼ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
8-9, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 16% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[4] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. .42 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract,[4] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Apricot, kernel, cns.....lb. .38 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,3] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.55
natural, Italian, coppers....lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Oil, birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.25 - 6.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns....lb. .45 - .55
white, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
dom., tech.....lb. .13 - —
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.75 -16.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.25 -17.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.13.85 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,4] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
Oil, castor, sulphonated 75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
50% (38% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
technical, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms....lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .38 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark oil, bots....lb.23.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Java, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.00
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.f.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[3] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[1] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.22.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,3] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom
Cottonseed,[3] cooking, bbls....lb. .10¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
wood, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. .94 - .96
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.14
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishliver,[1,3] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .10 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .15 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —

THEM GREMLINS

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STEEL CONTAINERS

made by an old company with a NEW NAME—

Operating under the same management installed by the Inland Steel Company several years ago.

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Formerly WILSON & BENNETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Plants at Chicago—Jersey City— New Orleans—Richmond, Calif.

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CONTAINER SPECIALISTS

Oil, fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .30 - .35
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Juniper, tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 55 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns..
lb. 8.25 -16.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, tech., cns...lb. 3.50 - 4.00
pure, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns..... No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.40.00 -65.00
Uruguay, to arrive, 10 kilo cans...lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.90
Lignaloe, wood, Mex., cns...lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Lime, dist., Mex., cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.70
Jamaica, cns.....lb. 9.00 -11.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1580- —
10 or more.....lb. .1600- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1640- —
less than 5.....lb. .1660- —
tankcar .....lb. .1540- .1560
tankwagon .....lb. .1560- .1580
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¾-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-600 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 2, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[5] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks, gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .24
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - .26
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0830- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[5] exp., dms.....lb. .13½- —
Neatsfoot,[6] 15° c.t., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.300.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.50

Oil, oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.60 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
Mexic'n, sponge-press, cns.lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
sesquiterpeneless. bots....lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f..lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .06 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .05½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal. .05¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .15 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .16¾ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
import. cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.80 - 6.95

Oil, perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind.gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis...gal. .18 - —
Martines, Cal.....gal. .29 - —

* Extra for bbls, but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. lb. .1150- —
Red,[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.85
dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. .600 - 6.10
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame, tanks, Pac. coast...lb. .15 Nom.
Shingle st'n, bbls., c.l., wks.gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.75 - —
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1178- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1360- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sperm,[1,6] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1301- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., wks.ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks .....gal. .24½- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T.).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal.gal.10.00 - —
25-gal. .....gal.12.50 - —
10-gal. .....gal.13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., returnable, dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l.. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .46
95/100 vis., dms., c.l.....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, North, cns....lb. 3.50 - 3.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Yyang-ylang, Bourb., bots...lb.20.00 -28.00
Manila, bots.....lb.40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1034- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns...lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points...lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[6] bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - .105

New Synthetic Gum Jellies with COLLORESIN

A Water Soluble Methyl Cellulose

Dimethyl Ether of Cellulose, a white fibrous solid which dissolves in water.

Resistant to the action of alkalies and dilute acids giving a clear colorless solution.

Colloresin is of interest to the manufacturer of cosmetics and pharmaceuticals as a replacement for natural gums and in the manufacture of Liquid Dentifrices, Tooth Pastes, Creams, Soapless Shampoos, Hair Grooms, Wave Sets, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc. Tentative formulas for the above are available as well as instructions as to methods of its employment.

Available in seven viscosities.

GL 4C

Non Toxic Emulsifying, Detergent, Foaming, Wetting Agent

A protein - amino acid condensate exceptionally fine for liquid Dentifrices, Soapless Shampoos, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc.

GL 4C may be readily used with Colloresin in the manufacture of these products.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½- .15½
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranailin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[3] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
f.o.b. Long Beach, Calif., contract..lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .36½- .37
good, old crop, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
good, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
medium, cs.....lb. .41 - .42
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- .13
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery..lb. .04½- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refd., 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125, A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-137, A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145, A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150 A.M.P., slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —
160-165 A.M.P., f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco, c.l..lb. .14 - —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 500 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., chys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .46 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Peanut meal, 45-47% protein Southern Alabama-Georgia mills, March delivery...ton.35.00 - —
48-50%, same basis.....ton.37.00 - —
51% or more, same basis.ton.39.00 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .22
Pentaerythritol,[2] C.P., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .32½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 25°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .12 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .06½- .07½
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. .....lb. .1295 Nom.
Pepper, red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .21 - .21½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Mombasas, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls...lb. .45 - .50
import, bls. .....lb. .96 - 1.10

Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point...lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following state:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2, includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, USP, amber, fiber dms., non-returnable..lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅜- —
extra amber, c.l.....lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅜- —
cream, c.l. .....lb. .04⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅛- —
white, lily, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07⅛- —
soft, c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —

Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., returnable, c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topax, c.l. .....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, East .....bbl. 1.25 - 1.43
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals. .....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals. .....gal. .55 - —
Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.
Fuel oil, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1, tanks...gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.20
light .....bbl. .90 - .95
diesel, tanks .....gal. .02 - .05
Group 3, No. 3, tanks...gal. .03½- —
No. 5 .....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6 .....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3, tanks..gal. .03½- —
No. 6 .....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1, tanks, gal. .0655- .0805

Petroleum, bunker fuel oil, f.o.b. New York harbor..bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia .....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me. .....bbl. 1.65 - —
Boston, Mass. .....bbl. 1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass. .....bbl. 1.60 - —
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl. 1.60 - —
Norfolk, Va. .....bbl. 1.65 - —
Providence, R. I. .....bbl. 1.65 - —
Baltimore, Md. .....bbl. 1.65 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. .....bbl. 1.60 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - —
Fort Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Houston, Tex. .....bbl. .85 - —
Texas City.....bbl. .85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n, 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore. .....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 3, hensel type, tankcars..gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 183-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10¼- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3 tanks.....gal. .09¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .08¼- —

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Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn. .....gal. .1630-
Buffalo .....gal. .1240-
Camden, N. J. .....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½ -
Detroit .....gal. .1580-
Hartford .....gal. .1630-
Kansas City, Mo. .....gal. .1480-
Lancaster, Pa. .....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420-
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....ga.. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320-
St. Louis .....gal. .1370-
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C. .....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del. .....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tank-cars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½ -
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars..gal. .06¾ -
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730-
Chicago .....gal. .1380-
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420-
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470-

high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½ -
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½ -
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½ -
No. 8,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld..gal. .228 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½ -

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
*Richmond .....gal. .11¾ -
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 410 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½ -
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J... tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½ -
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½ -
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380-
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520-
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½ -
St. Louis.....gal. .1470-

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .41 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼ - .07¼
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½ -
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½ -
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾ -
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½ -
Detroit .....gal. .1580-
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420-
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12¾ -
St. Louis.....gal. .1370-
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract lb. 3.60 - —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10¼ -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼ -
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., 100-250 lbs...lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt.....lb. .55 - —
150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., same terms.....lb. .70 - —
100 lbs., same terms.....lb. .67 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP., bots. lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks..lb.12.75 - —
5-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks..lb.14.75 - —
tech., 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks..lb.12.00 - —
100-lb. lots, fib. dms., wks.lb.12.50 - —
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[3,6] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% B. P.L., according to provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 240, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l. long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-80% B.P.L., M.P.R., 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% B.P.L., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 5.00 - —
finely ground, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —

Phosphate Rock, Fla., 70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 mininum..... short ton. 3.25 - —
All pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% B.P.L., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton. 4.50 - —
70%-68% B.P.L. b% I. & A., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% B.P.L., 5½% L.&A., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.20 - —
finery ground rock, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. short ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.50 - —

Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins for export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases.....lb. .22 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks.....lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .14½ -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½ -
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, bots., vls...oz. 2.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 2.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, f.o.b. Tampa, bgs..lb. .25¼ - .25½
afloat, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .83 - .90
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see rf.).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
Pitch, hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton.28.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
Stands, 250 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
seed, Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Potash, abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
smaller lots, cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns...lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst. or gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[2,6] spot, c.l., cks., bbls., works..lb. .09¾ -
6 casks or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¾ -
5 casks or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .33 - .33
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼ -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ -
hydrated, 82-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼ -
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .06¾ -
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb. .03½ -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾ -
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½ -
liquid, 49% basis, tms.....lb. .03¼ - .03½
tanks.....lb. .02¾ - —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms. c.l., works..lb. .06¾ -
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾ - .06¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., wks. lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .09¾ - .10
exp't., 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Chromate,[2,6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb. .33½ -
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½ -
25-lb. dms.....lb. .35½ -
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½ - .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. gold, 41% gold, bots., works, oz.14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.lb. 1.65 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms., lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iolide, bots. or cans.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22%, K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
Import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½ -
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —

Potash muriate, Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals unit-ton. .53½ -

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms...lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Nitrate, crude, ogs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[2,6] kgs., works..lb. .09½ - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾ - .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½ - .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls .....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, ogs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 500 lbs., Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls....lb. .15 - .21
prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports, ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports, ton.28.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns..lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03¼ - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Flaxseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .88 - .90
Pumice, grd., fine, f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾ -
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾ -
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O¼, ½, 1, 1¼, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chi., 2,000 lbs..lb. .04¼ -
New York, 2,000 lbs. up..lb. .03¾ -
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾ -
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼ -
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - -
Pyrethrum flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .30 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .09
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty, l. .04½ -
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, dissolved, 33% tan., bbls., dissolved, 25% tan., bbls., tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03½ -
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½ -
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid bgs.....lb. .13½ -
Quicksilver,[1,4,6] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask198.00 - —
Quicksilver freight $4.25 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.48 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.,oz. 1.08 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] 100 oz., cns.....oz. .84 + 12½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.08 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, cns.....oz. .96 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP XII, cns....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 12½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] cns., oz. .81 + .13½
Subject to surcharge of 12½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs...lb. .10 - .10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .9 - 1.10
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls, ton.....lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
medium shades, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton..lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
Selenide, bbls., light, works, lb.2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.85 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (red) are listed under Dyes.
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼ -
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾ -
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.35 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin lake, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, alizarin lake, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin, lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, contracts, lb. .40 - —
Mercury, oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .03 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., wks.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾ -
reduced, 85%, copper oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾ -
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾ -
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .026 - —
imported, English.....lb. .14½ -
Para,[2] toner, concn., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾ - .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin, lake, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey .....lb. .14½ -
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220-
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245-
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265-
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾ -
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼ -
33%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360-
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Saunders wood, ground, bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[6] tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Riboflavin,[6] .....gram .65 - .69

Rice bran, concentrate, 575-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
red, bls.....lb. No prices
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16 - .18½
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
D, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.64 - —
E, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.98 - —
F, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
G, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
H, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
I, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
K, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
M, bgs., dms.....100 lbs. 4.36 - —
N, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
W.G., dms., bgs....100 lbs. 4.98 - —
W.W., dms., bgs....100 lbs. 5.26 - —
X, dms., bgs.....100 lbs. 5.26 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Saccharin,[1] makers, primary distrib., dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins.....lb.26.00 -28.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, whole. Pacific Coast, bls..lb. .42 - .43
Dalmatian type, bls.....lb. .72 - .75
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .29½- .30½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05½
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs....lb. 1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls...lb. .25 - .26
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34⅜- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .75 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs...lb. .12½- .13
Indian, hulled, strile, bgs.lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, nat., bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Shellac,[1,6] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more. lb. .42½- —
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more..lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bone dry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ⅝c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more; (4) less than 100 lbs., regardless of packing, 5c. more.

Shellac,[1,6] 100 bgs. or more, D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs.. lb. .4600- —
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, f.o.b. Boston, N.Y.lb. .3660- —
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
T.N., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y....lb. .3550- —
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional: 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, tres.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., bgs. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .27 - —
10 gals., dms., works....lb. .32 - —
tech., dms., 55 gals., wks.lb. .22 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44⅜- —
Govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase[4] foreign....oz. .44⅜- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅜- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .66 - .67
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11⅞- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
dom., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
wh.t. powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10⅜- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ⅜c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N.M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .42
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07⅝
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ⅘..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. ..... - .14
kgs. .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —

THE FLOW of Progress

The spirit of America herself is expressed in the flowing power and free forward movement of Niagara. Perhaps that is why the Falls have become a symbol of this country's inner nature as well as an expression of her rugged outer appearance.

In no other age and country has the flow of progress been so swift and continuous. Progressive change is inherent in the American character. We are quick to accept the new but careful to guide it into the channels in which our habits and customs run. In the world today, this adaptability is proving to be one of our greatest assets. In a matter of months we are accomplishing that which has taken other countries years to achieve. If we can do this, surely adaptation to the new world which will emerge from the war should not be difficult.

For we are already being prepared for it by the changes that war itself has brought. Here is one of the reasons why America is destined to leadership in the years to come.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA
PARA • CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY NICOLAI CIKOVSKY... IN NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA FALLS

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Soda bromide, NF., gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs.. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots, wks...lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .24 - .29

Soda citrate, USP, powd., bbls. lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08½- .09
95%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cms.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns...lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Soda nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Hopeville, Va. ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. jequald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00

Soda phosphate, tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works, lb. .10 - .10¼
contracts, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works.lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.65
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk...ton.41.74 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17½- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls.lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophantin, bots.....oz.50.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bg... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .61 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.13.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms..lb. 6.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10

MARVELS OF MIGHT— HELPED BY "NATURAL"

Thanks to $Na_2Cr_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$ in the cooling systems of the engines of our tanks, trucks, "jeeps," and certain of our planes, the metal parts are kept clean and free from corrosion, thus preventing overheating.

This important if obscure part played by "Natural" Bichromates in the war effort is but one of many ways in which nearly our whole output is being used in the drive for Victory.

In spite of unprecedented difficulties we shall continue to supply Natural Bichromates for civilian needs to the best of our ability. The same highest quality of all "Natural" products, whether for war or civilian needs, will be maintained.

We feel assured of your co-operation.

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

910 Garfield Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

"BUY CROW-MATES"

Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms. lb. 3.50 - / —
smaller lots lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs. lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts long ton. 16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls. lb. .25 - .27
works lb. .16 - .18
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls. lp. .08 - —
No. 2 lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
medium, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
poultry, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Baito unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida unit-ton. .50 - .53
others unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88¼c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton.
guaraneeed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee unit-ton. .70 - —
other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works ton. 16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.50 -43.50
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.00 -16.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.83-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags, c.l., works ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l.[2] works ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,3] edible, tanks lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose lb. .08½- —
special, loose lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 25% (24% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
kegs keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed., 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs. lb. .03¾- .06¼
Java, bgs. lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[2] 10%, dms., c.l., works gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., East gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .47¾- .48
dms. lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .52¾- .58
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms. lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works. lb. 08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyroprosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,2] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., 100 grams gram. 37 - —
smaller lots gram. .40 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] French bls. lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls. lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls. lb. .25 - .25½
Thymol, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).

Tin chloride, anhydrous lb. .43 - .45½
Crystals, bbls., bgs. lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,5] Straits lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. No prices
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls. lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .17 - .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Titanium, tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal. lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs. lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms. lb. .26 - —

Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz. oz. .35 - —
25 oz. oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms. lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms. lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .47 - —
cns., works lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1 lb. .06 - —
Zone 2 lb. .06½- —
Zone 3 lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis, ¼c. higher.
c.l., ex whse, Zone 4 lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Trichloroethylene sales are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., NC, Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP., cns., works lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works lb. .38½- .45¾
dms., c.l., divd. lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd. lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, divd. lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns. lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms. lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,5] 99-99.7%, dms., works lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Madras, bgs. lb. .11 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .75¾- .79¾
wood, d.d., dms., East gal. .55 - .58
tanks gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms. gal. .62 - .65
tanks gal. .57 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.53 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —

OPINIONS DIFFER ALSO ABOUT *Chalking*

You could no more get all paint experts to agree that free chalking has superior advantages over no chalking (or vice versa), than you could get all military experts to agree on the probable duration of the war.

That is why the makers of TITANOX provide pigments which chalk freely, moderately and not at all.

For example, among the high-strength white pigments TITANOX-A, the original titanium dioxide, is a free chalking pigment, whereas TITANOX-AA is a moderate chalker, and TITANOX-A, No. 24 imparts high resistance to chalking.

Added to these in the field of pigments for tinted exterior paints, is TITANOX-A-NC, the most highly chalk resistant titanium dioxide, and TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) a composite pigment which hasn't chalked yet after two years of exposure.

So, whatever your theory on chalking may be, there is a TITANOX pigment to match it.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION, *Sole Sales Agent*
111 B'way, New York, N. Y. • 104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. • 350 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal. • 2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TITANOX
THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY
A.S.& E. PAT. OFF.

TITANOX
TRADE MARK

THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY CARRIES ON!

Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., ship. pts..ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.82.50 -90.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls...lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eastern, bls.....lb. .90 - .92
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bxs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Java, tins.....lb. 9.50 Nom.
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
whole, tins.....lb.11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
bgs., Virginia ship. pts..lb. .47 - —
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Virginia ship. pts.....lb. .24 - —
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.43.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
tanks.....lb .05½- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .3447½- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
Wax, amorphous, 180°-185°, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .29¾
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., tins, lb. .60 - —
ctns, ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.. lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .38 - —
powdered, 20 mesh, 3c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c. lb. .39 - .48
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton..lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84½- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candililla)
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13¾- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-165° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51½
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
N. C., ship. pts.....lb. .07 - —
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 9.25 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus, dms., return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return., works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .56 - —
300 B units dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs., cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; l.c.c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb 1 37 —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04¼- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bis..lb. .16 - .25
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —

FROM ORIGINAL Roche RESEARCH....
B1 THIAMIN
1936 Isolation by Roche from natural sources on an industrial scale.
1937 After R. R. Williams' announcement, a new Roche synthesis with Todd and Bergel; production in kilos.
1939 Monthly production by Roche in hundreds of kilos.
1942 Monthly production by Roche in tons.
B2 RIBOFLAVIN
1933 Isolation from whey by Kuhn and co-workers.
1935 First synthesis, by Paul Karrer, in collaboration with Roche.
1941 Development of the industrial synthesis by Roche.
1942 Monthly production by Roche in hundreds of kilos.
NIACIN
1867 Nicotinic acid prepared by Huber from nicotine.
1880 Synthesized and constitution proved by Skraup.
1894 Nicotinic acid amide synthesized by Engler.
1941 Quantity production by Roche -torelieveshortage.
C L-ASCORBIC ACID
1934 First synthesis by Tadeus Reichstein; collaboration with Roche.
1934 Pilot plant production by Roche.
1936 Monthly production by Roche over one hundred kilos.
1942 Roche monthly production in tons.
E ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL
1938 First synthesis by Paul Karrer, collaboration with Roche.
1938 Synthesis of alpha-tocopherol acetate by Roche.
1939 Roche production of acetate on industrial scale.
1941 Synthetic alpha-tocopherol acetate adopted as International Standard.
1942 Roche acetate production in hundreds of kilos.

to

VITAMINS by the TONS

We are indeed proud of the outstanding contributions Roche has made in the vitamin field. From early identification, through synthesis and into mass production, you will see from this record that it has been the role of Roche chemists and collaborators to play a major part in making possible today . . . "Vitamins by the Tons".

Because these vitamins are not only produced in tremendous quantities, but are of the very finest quality, today more and more manufacturers are turning to Roche to insure their source of supply. We invite you to write or phone for the latest prices and supplies now available.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.

Vitamin Division • ROCHE PARK • NUTLEY • N. J.

Zinc, arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾ - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾ - .13¾
Carbonate, tech.. bbls.	lb.	.14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
jars	lb.	.36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 - —
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Metal,[1,6,8] (quotations in Paint Market report).		
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
loaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¾- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l ex whse.		
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .12
precipitated, dms., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 - —
USP (same prices).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.0585- —
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 - .31
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼- —
divd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the May 3 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Paint Situation

—Continued from page 3

used an average long range yield with the worst years removed. Further, the department's estimates were arrived at by taking factory warehouse stocks as of January 1, 1943, at the actual figure of 297,200,000 pounds of linseed oil and gradually reducing those factory warehouse stocks until by September 30, 1944, they would be as low as 100,000,000 pounds of oil. If consumption of oil goes on as at the present rate we will wind up with a deficit of some 78,000,000 pounds of linseed oil by September 30, 1944.

It is, of course, possible to question some of the figures used by the Department of Agriculture in arriving at their estimates. We in the Proctective Coatings Section have carefully surveyed the entire prospectus and we believe that where there may be errors in judgment on the low side there are also errors in the judgment on the high side and the two tend to balance each other. We therefore realize that the anticipated deficit of some 78,000,000 pounds of linseed oil as of September 30, 1944, presents a very practical and very realistic possibility. Something obviously must be done. We cannot reduce factory warehouse stocks below the estimated 100,000,000 pounds; we certainly cannot reduce edible uses; nor can we reduce military uses. The only remaining possibilities for reduction in use are in such places as civilian paints, linoleums, oilcloth, and printing inks. It appears therefore that there is no possibility of escaping further cuts soon in the quota as established by FDO 42.

Conservation Suggestions

Work of our task committees indicates that conservation and economical use are both possible and practical. The work of the committees indicates that total savings over and above formulas now generally in use will result in savings in the neighborhood of 20 percent of the oil now in use. Most of you are familiar with the work that has been done on exterior paints, work which indicates that vehicles for exterior paints made wi h one-third raw oil, one-third bodied oil—bodied to Z-4 or thereabouts—and one-third spirits can give very satisfactory results. The work of the task group on interior products was somewhat more complicated than that of the group working on exterior products. However, worthwhile results have been achieved, which indicate aggregate savings of about 22 percent (80,000,000 pounds) by the adoption of the following maximum poundage of oil per gallon:—

Flat wall paint	1.18
Gloss and semi-gloss wall paint	1.71
Enamels	1.75
Wall primers	1.90
Varnishes	2.29
Color-in-oil	4.10
Exterior paints	3.75

Further Curtailment Looms

This work of these task committees and the information developed are being used as the basis for mandatory orders further limiting the use of linseed oil in civilian paints. These are expected to issue from the War Production Board in the near future. We are here today to give you warning of the coming of such orders. We have told you some of the facts and figures which lie behind the necessity for such orders.

We recognize that a tremendous amount of reformulation must be done when such orders are issued. Much of the work of the task groups has indicated that even less oil than reported can be used in the production of many of the types of paints listed in the different classes. We believe that you should start your work at once if you have not already done so. This work should be aimed at the ultimate conservation of oil in all classes of paint.

A bright spot in the picture is the indication of OPA that they will cooperate to the fullest of their ability in relieving the picture. We are hoping that the reformulations as indicated can be accomplished without lowering the price ceiling now in existence. However, reformulation measures which will conserve linseed oil must not be held up pending decisions of OPA. The conservation of oil must start at once.

You have heard the cold hard facts and the cold hard figures. You must realize as we all do that the paint industry is in for heavy weather ahead. Your cooperation is both necessary and essential. The future of the paint industry may depend in large measure upon your ability to conserve linseed oil now. The future of the paint industry is therefore very much in your hands.

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Zirconium Silicates
Zirconium Double Silicates
Zirconium Oxides
Zirconium Metal
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Representatives for Europe . . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Concentration Will Result

Concentration of production by reduction of the number of producers in a given competitive field steadily becomes more probable, in spite of the statement by the WPB chairman last week that study of the need for concentration and the problems of concentration had been set aside at the end of its preliminary stage. The manpower problem will have reached such serious proportions by the time the national harvesting season gets here, that the only alternative for concentration on the part of many producers in several lines will be complete cessation of customary production.

It is strange—or is it?—that several important newspapers, in printing the statement of the WPB chairman about abandoning the preliminary study of concentration, similarly did not quote his concluding two sentences; they broke his last paragraph in two and omitted this pertinent statement in connection with his reference to the apparent slowness of progress "in this important field":—

> We must be sure that the savings desired are important enough to offset the damage to individuals and businesses. When we can see that balance achieved in a particular field, concentration will result.

Yes; concentration will result—from a number of influences which may or may not respect the desirable balance of individual interests. As it was said in the days of this nation's borning, so it is true today:—"When a nation's life's at hazard, there's no time to think of men." The life of this nation will face many perils before the end of the global war—a matter not of this year or next—because on this nation will fall a heavy task when those who war in the arena of Europe put an end to their conflict. And as one of many far departures from the usual still so much adhered to concentration of industrial production of civilian supplies will result.

For the good of national industry as a whole, it would be better if business faced the full facts of war and adjusted itself to them. The withholding of governmental coercion is commendable; but acceptance of this as assurance that nothing needs to be done is just plain asininity.

—O-P-D—

Manning Will Be Unusual

The manpower problem is going to bring about many unusual things besides concentration of industrial production. The need for farm workers is not going to be met satisfactorily with inexperienced help drawn from nonessential urban jobs. Farming, to be economical within reason, is a special job. Shoeclerks and insurance agents can help—so can goats and mules—but the job must have an adequate complement of those who know what it's all about.

The answer should be clear. There is likely to be some form of selective service for the home front, much as the politicians are averse to any such step. Farm-trained workers will be put at farm work and paid on a parity with other war-workers, due consideration being given to bed and board. Beyond that is where the more disturbing disruptions are coming: somebody must take the place of the reruralized farmhand in essential war factories—and in the army. As it is far easier to train a soldier than it is to make a good farmer or an able mechanic, the nonessentialites probably will go to war or, having too much age or too little physical equipment, to the driving of trucks in what is going to be a very big job of transporting foodstuffs.

Manufacturing industry can start now to get ready for the changes it will find difficult to avoid a few months hence. This preparation should be primarily directed toward making the best use of the allotment of manpower which can be expected on the basis of a fully realistic evaluation of the essentiality of operations and output. Beyond that is to be seen the dim outline of the manpower problem of after the war. Some thought should be given to that also.

—O-P-D—

Governmental Disunity

A wise commenter on postwar needs has put cooperative government at the top of his list with reference to the United States. His selection is an excellent one. It is as good in its application to today's needs as it is with reference to the unpredictable postwar era. It is badly needed today—and it is sorely lacking. The administration of the nation's program of war economy is a flagrant example of a house divided—legislative branch against executive branch and both branches split six ways within themselves.

Congress sets forth now to probe WPB, OPA, and various associated agencies, the objective being discovery of how and wherein these agencies are attempting to change the domestic economy along lines not authorized by law. By "law," Congress doubtless means statute of its creation; the stretching of war economy under constitutional designation of the President as the nation's military commander-in-chief has almost no bounds. It is easy to see why Congress includes within its investigating objective the alleged purpose of some war agency to prevent the gouging of the public by cutting the grades of commodities, because the prices cannot be hoisted. It is easier to sense the motive behind investigation of wild rumors that the curtailment of use of printpaper is aimed at cramping of the freedom of the press. But, it is not easy to see what or who puts Congress up in the air over endeavors to simplify and standardize production and distribution of commodities and to concentrate industry. Blind worship of economic waste ill becomes the legislators of an enlightened nation at war.

Congress is no less out of step with the economic demands of successful participation in the global war than are those, some of them in WPB, who would keep the desires of civilian trade apart from and in a manner superior to the needs of war production. Those who would set up a special production board for consumer supplies and add further to the struggle for preference and profit have no place in the war program. There is already too much division of authority for the good of the nation's warmaking.

—O-P-D—

Price-Control Is Too Soft

Price-control is not nearly rigid enough in policy or strict enough in administration. OPA is too soft. Because of its softness, the effects of its rulings and its activities are not, in many instances, equitable. And that leads to further softness. The fault, as has been said herein before on more than one occasion, is widespread. It has its center in the common characteristic of congressmen to be not nationally minded; to represent a certain portion of their constituents and their part of the country to such a degree that they are incapable of doing anything, except perhaps declaring war, with a national purpose.

This governmental softness in respect of price-control is heavily damaging to the general morale. It never will prevent inflation if even one of the many factors potentially contributory thereto breaks through the all-too-fragile restraining orders which depend for their effectiveness mainly on public acceptance. The effect of the wobbly policy of price-control on the general morale is seen clearly in the demands of this group and that for bonus pay, subsidy, or some sort of compensation for putting forth productive efforts more in keeping with the needs of the day.

When viewed nationally—whether it be farm group, labor group, petroleum producers, or grocers—those who ask for higher unit compensation in this time of war are lacking in the fundamentals of their duty to the nation. None of them but has an aggregate income far in excess of what it ever before enjoyed. But, all look upon the time of war as the opportunity of profit. They discard the erstwhile popular motto of "progressive business":—"Large sales at small profit!" Their sales were never so large; their markups are not less than usual. Of course they have to pay heavier taxes; but it is their patriotic duty to pay them; there is nothing commendable about getting somebody else to carry your share of the war burden of your country. When this duty-shifting gets, as it often does, the hearty, vociferous, and even voted approval of Congress, it is not to be wondered that social nostrums flourish.

Price-control must be universal and it must be adequate. An economy, no less than a people, cannot exist part free and part bound.

PRODUCTION

As is the case with many manufacturers of all types the present emergency has resulted in a host of new problems for our various Production Departments. It goes without saying that the needs of our Government come first, and all of our productive efforts are now designed towards satisfying these requirements as rapidly as they arise.

Production of those items necessary for the war effort has been increased to a very great degree in some cases and with all possible speed, while that of others of less essential nature has been drastically curtailed or ceased entirely. As a result, frequent changes in production schedules have been necessary, often on short notice, and equipment designed for one purpose has often been utilized for a wholly different type of product.

It is to the credit of our Production Departments that answers have promptly been found to these many new problems, and the increasing requirements of the War Effort filled without delay.

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Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc.
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Heavy Chemicals

Specialties Command Increased Attention in Heavy Chemicals —Paper and Pulp Industry Allowed Ammonia for Slime Control—Chlorine Supplies Liberal

Specialties commanded attention in the heavy chemical market last week, and the extent of activity did not seem quite as broad as previously reported An increased demand was noted for soda ash from the glass industry. The demand for glass containers has broadened appreciably, and the call for soda ash shipments for glass manufacture has steadily mounted. Mexico has also been a steady buyer of soda ash, and a sizable business in caustic soda has been placed for shipment to that country. Aside from an active inquiry for home consumption, there has been a good export inquiry for lactic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids.

Anhydrous and aqua ammonia were said to be available to the pulp and paper industry for use in slime control. The release of ammonia for this purpose will alleviate certain mechanical difficulties experienced by many mills as a result of the WPB order last September, specifically prohibiting the use of ammonia in slime control. It will also enable them to make their chlorine supplies go further, as, when chlorine and ammonia are combined, only about half as much chlorine is required. All forms of ammonia are still under allocation and can be shipped only with WPB approval, but sufficient quantities for slime control purposes seem assured.

Chlorine supplies are somewhat ahead of demand at present. According to reports, new plants that are expected to use chlorine are still under construction. Their completion should tend to relieve excessive stocks of chlorine. Phosphorous and phosphoric acid have continued in active request.

No improvement could be noted in the buying situation of oxalic acid. Supplies of perchlorate of potash are definitely light. Heavy importations of bauxite were noted last week. The first arrivals of vanadium ore in a long time were also recorded. Greater facility in pricing tin anodes has been given producers by OPA through a special provision in the price schedule for pig tin.

Increasing shortage of certain grades of wood pulp has necessitated a more general use of ground wood and news grade unbleached sulphite in paper manufacturing WPB announced in connection with April wood pulp allocations.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 90.2 in the week ended April 10, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 88.2 in the previous week and 98.9 percent a year ago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	**170.0**	**170.2**	**170.2**

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**116.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetic Anhydride.—Allocations for April have been granted in full by WPB for celluose acetate staple fibre, cellulose acetobutyrate, cellulose acetopropionate, synthetic casein fibre, triacetin and diacetin, protective coatings, aspirin, acetanilide, acetophenetedin, other pharmaceuticals, synthetic vitamins, intermediates (textiles) dyes, cation softeners, synthetic flavoring and perfume base, and laboratory research reagents. In part for cellulose acetate yarn (96 percent) and cellulose acetate plastics and film (96 percent).

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—WPB has granted April allocations in full for all civilian uses for which it was requested.

Ammonia, Aqua. — Allocation for April has been granted in full by WPB for all civilian uses for which it was requested.

Ammonia, Perchlorate.—Allocations for April have been granted in full for small sales under M-171.

Arsenic. — Allocations for second quarter 1943 have been granted in full by WPB for metallurgical uses, dyestuffs, gas purification and pharmaceuticals. In part for agricultural insecticides. The allocation for this purpose for the first six months balanced to equal 55 percent of 1941-1942 average use. Arsenic was allocated in a very few cases for special types of glass. None was allocated for civilian wood and wallboard. None was allocated for weedkiller, except for Hawaii.

Barium, Chlorate.—WPB has granted April allocations in full for small sales under M-171.

Bleaching Powder.—Allocations for April have been granted in full for essential civilian requirements.

Calcium Carbide.—Allocations for April have been granted in part by WPB for resale (90 percent). Denied for civilian perchlorate ethylene.

Calcium Hypochlorite, High Test.—WPB has granted April allocations in full for sugar refining and in part (53 percent) for other essential uses.

Chlorine. — While production has run somewhat ahead of demand, it is believed this condition is temporary. The completion of additional consuming plants will likely absorb any excess output and releave the market of an over supply. Allocations for the second three months period of 1943 were granted by WPB in full for all uses for which it was requested, subject to the appropriate WPB orders, e.g., L-11. In individual cases, adjustments were made to the allocations because of excessive inventories of chlorine or finished products.

Copper Chemicals.—WPB April allocations were based upon the restrictions to a practical minimum working inventory based on stocks as shown on consumers' PD-600 forms.

Phosphorus. — Allocations were granted by WPB for April in full for pharmaceuticals; matches; dyestuffs; fire retardants; essential food uses, such as yeast, sugar, cheese, butter, food sanitation, and gelatin; activated carbon; and dentifrices. In individual cases where reductions were made requests were inflated or in excess of normal. Requests for use as acid leavening agents in the form of calcium acid phosphate were granted 100 percent of normal using as a base period the year 1942. In the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate, requests were granted 90 percent of normal, using the same base period. Requests for use in beverages were granted in full on the basis of shipments during 1941.

Association Meetings:—

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 10 and 11.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Toronto, June 7 and 8.

American Electroplaters Society, Buffalo, N. Y., June 7 to 9.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

METOL
Sole Licensee Registered Trade Mark
TANNIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
GALLIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
ZINSSER & CO., Inc., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
IRON SULPHATE
GRANULAR AND CRYSTALS
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PM Since 1905
PHOSPHORIC ACID
75% PURE FOOD GRADE
An acid made from our own high quality electric furnace phosphorus.
ELEMENTAL YELLOW PHOSPHORUS of very high quality produced by electric furnace reduction of phosphate rock from our own mines. Shipments in drums, either solid or wedges.
"ELECTROPHOS." A superior quality triple superphosphate of over 48% available P_2O_5.
THE PHOSPHATE MINING CO.
110 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK • NICHOLS, FLORIDA

TURNER
chemicals
BROMIDES
SODIUM POTASSIUM
AMMONIUM
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
PROVIDENCE RIDGEFIELD, N. J. CHICAGO

OPD—4-19-1943 31

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS
Division Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Florida
W. B. LAWSON, INC. (Subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation)
Sales Agent — UNION COMMERCE BUILDING — CLEVELAND, O.

GEORGE F. SMITH
CERIUM OXIDE
(Optical Grade)
AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE
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New York
VAnderbilt
6-3098

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE
(Red Prussiate of Potash)
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85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
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Requests for use in detergents were cut 50 percent and requests for use in soaps were cut 40 percent while much of this material is of an essential nature, a large portion of the products produced for these purposes, namely, sodium phosphates, can and are being produced in unrestricted quantities from raw materials other than elemental phosphorus. For this reason the cut made from that portion derived from elemental phosphorus does not represent as severe a cut in the overall production for the industry.

Potash, Chlorate.—Allocations for April have been granted in full by WPB for metal processing and for chemical processing (except where inventories were excessive). Also in full for small sales under M-171. Curtailed 10 percent for colors and dyes, food processing and textile processing. Granted in full for weed killing, in conformity with Agriculture program.

Potash, Perchlorate. — WPB has granted April allocations in full for mining explosives and for small sales under M-171 and in part for railroad flares (66 percent).

Soda, Chlorate. — Allocations for April have been granted by WPB in full for metal processing and for chemical processing (except where inventories were excessive). Also in full for small sales under M-171. Curtailed 10 percent for colors and dyes, food processing and textile processing. Granted in full for weed-killing in conformity with Agriculture program.

Acids

Acetic.—High tests in demand for export. Inquiry active for civilian and war requirements. Market quoted firm at former selling basis.

Muriatic.—Steady miscellaneous inquiry reported. Heavy production meeting with active distribution. Fair export inquiry noted.

Naphthenic.—Allocations for April have been granted by WPB for all uses except furniture finishes and non-

COPPERAS Granular Crystals
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Roll Brimstone
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SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR CO., INC.
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INDUSTRIAL *Washine* CHEMICALS
SPOT STOCKS
LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA in Tank Wagons
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE
MURIATIC ACID SODA ASH
Washine-National-Sands, Inc.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1919
37-02 Northern Blvd.
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S. Kearny, N. J.
MA 3-4725

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BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • CREAM OF TARTAR
SULPHURIC ACID • CAUSTIC SODA • WHITING
TARTARIC ACID • LIQUID CHLORINE • SULPHUR
SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE • CARBON BISULPHIDE
TEXTILE STRIPPER • TARTAR EMETIC
STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

classifiable uses. Denied for these uses.

Oxalic. — Buying conditions have continued tight and the market is in limited supply. Some producers heavily sold ahead for war and civilian requirements. Price tendency reported firm.

Perchloric.—WPB has granted April allocations in part (84 percent) for metallurgical analyses.

Sulphuric.—Heavy inquiries for war and civilian requirements and also for export. Steady production moving freely. Market position firm with price unchanged.

Baltimore, April 16.—The market for sulphuric acid has undergone no changes with producers still meeting requirements of the government and taking care of some needs in other directions.

Insecticides

Inquiry for the miscellaneous insecticides has shown seasonal expansion and the general movement is gaining momentum. Both large and small lots have commanded attention and the market has remained firm with no new price changes recorded. WPB states that the sole civilian allocation of pyrethrum for April was for agricultural purposes and distribution was made according to recommendations of FPA. April allocations of rotenone were distributed according to recommendations of FPA.

Calcium Arsenate. — Consuming interest has broadened both Northern and Southern distribution. Production believed sufficient to meet consumer demands.

Cryolite.—Shipments seasonal and up to general average. Market tendency steady without quotable change in prices.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Market quoted firm at recent advance. Upward price revision had no apparent influence on checking demand.

Paris Green.—Small lot sales have predominated. Improvement in sales volume expected with advance of season.

Zinc Arsenate.—Seasonal buying interest noted. Market steady at lately revised price levels.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Manganese is the subject of a bulletin issued by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines, of the State of California, Ferry building, San Francisco.

Samuel H. Graves, traffic manager for the cellulose products division of the Atlas Powder Company, Stamford, Conn., recently marked fifty years with the company.

Copper sulphate is to be produced by the Rumanian State Gold Mines at its works in Baia Mare, Munari. The output will be given to the Ministry of Agriculture for distribution.

International Products Company has equipped a building of about 10,000 square feet of floor space, at 2554 Greenmount avenue, Baltimore, for the manufacture of insulating plastic.

—O-P-D—

Millmaster Chemical Names Howard General Manager

Frank Howard has been named general manager of Millmaster Chemical Company, in the absence of R. J. Milano and J. Robert Fisher, both of whom are serving in the armed forces. Mr. Milano is serving as a lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, assigned to the San Francisco Procurement Pool, and Mr. Fisher is at the Officer's Candidate School, Chemical Warfare Service, Camp Sibert, Alabama. Previous to joining Millmaster, Mr. Howard was for fifteen years affiliated with General Chemical Company.

J. R. Fisher R. J. Milano

Washing Powders Marketing Ban Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Marketing restrictions on washing powders and cleansers having 20 percent or less dry-soap content have been removed by the Office of Price Administration.

Amendment No. 1 to Commodity Practices Regulation No. 1, which becomes effective April 21 permits unrestricted marketing of those powders and cleansers which were sold during the base period will make available more stocks of these products for household functions.

—O-P-D—

Kidde Fire-Extinguisher Claims Hit by F.T.C.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Walter Kidde & Co., New York, manufacturer and distributor of fire-extinguishing apparatus, to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations of its products and consequent disparagement of competitors' products.

The respondent is ordered to cease and desist from representing that it originated or pioneered the carbon-dioxide method of fire extinguishing or developed every important improvement in carbon-dioxide equipment and technique, or that all fire-extinguishing equipment involving carbon dioxide and every basic improvement thereof are developments of the respondent, or that extinguishing equipment or improvements thereof are developments of respondent unless they were originated and designed solely by respondent.

—O-P-D—

Dow Chemical Buys West Bay City Plant

Dow Chemical Company has purchased the idle West Bay City (Mich.) Sugar Company beet sugar factory for conversion into a magnesium foundry. The plant is located on a 27-acre site. The Dow company already operates one foundry at Bay City and is currently constructing another.

—O-P-D—

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Cleveland, has developed a plastic tubing made of less critical materials than rubber but having all the flexibility of rubber tubing.

Phenothiazine Use For Sheep Worm Evolved

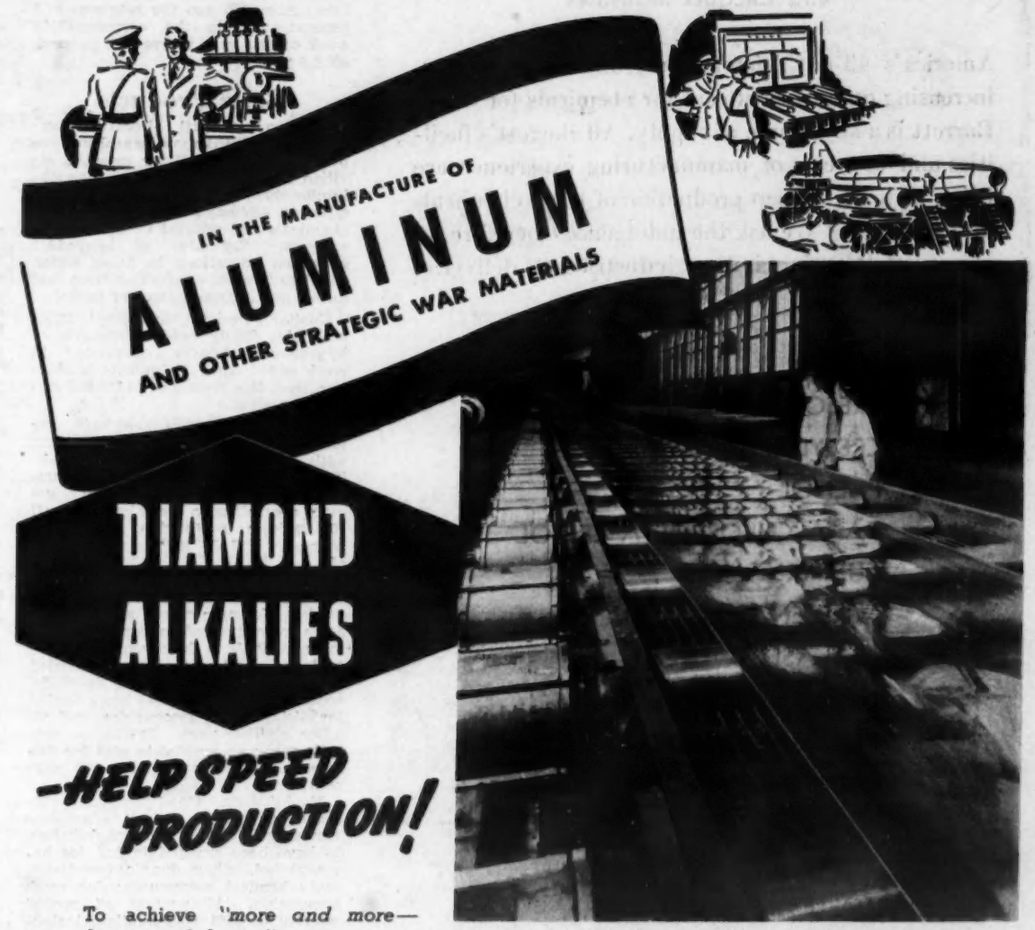
OPD Washington Bureau

Two labor-saving methods of using phenothiazine to control injurious worm parasites of sheep are described in instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture. Investigations by government parasitologists at the Department's Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md., have shown the practicability of mixing one part of the chemical with nine parts of salt and placing the mixture in open containers sheltered from the weather. The sheep are allowed to eat it at will. Adding a few handfuls of grain to the medicated mixture is helpful in getting sheep to eat it at first, after which they soon become accustomed to the taste.

Another method of administering the drug is in feed. For a mature sheep the dose is about an ounce of phenothiazine to a pound of moistened grain. The animals can be readily treated in groups of about 10 at one feed trough.

—O-P-D—

H. K. Ferguson Company, New York and Cleveland engineers, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E."



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To achieve *"more and more—faster and faster"* your raw materials must be *right!* In the case of alkalies, such familiar virtues as uniformity, purity, dependability, now are "musts". That's why the Diamond system of Controlled Manufacture, developed during peace times to assure these virtues, today makes DIAMOND ALKALIES the first choice of experienced manufacturers. For making aluminum, explosives, textiles, paper, rubber, leather, glass, food—for cleaning metal parts, machinery, fabrics—in hospitals, armament plants, munitions factories—wherever alkalies are used, specify DIAMOND for highest quality!

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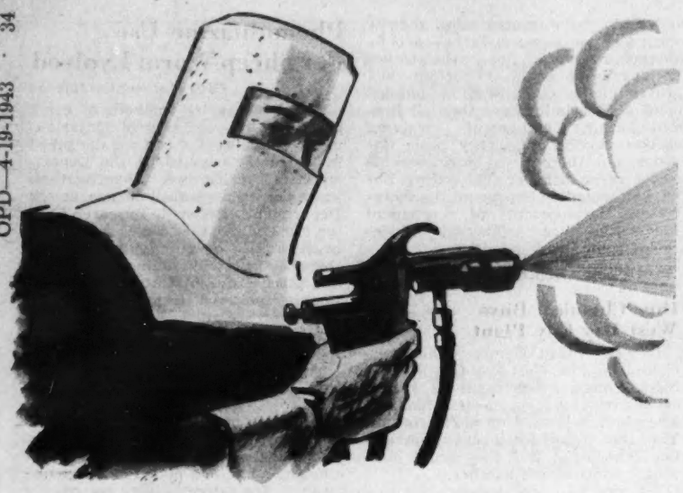

BARRETT CHEMICALS

for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industries

America's all-out Victory Program requires ever-increasing quantities of coal-tar chemicals for which Barrett is a key source of supply. All Barrett's facilities and 88 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these chemicals at top limits. We ask the indulgence, therefore, of our customers in civilian industries if deliveries are delayed.

BENZOL
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PHENOL
PARA CHLOR META CRESOL
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WIRE ENAMEL SOLVENT
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
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Coaltar Chemicals

War Production Board April Allocations Topic of Much Interest Among Factors in Coaltar Chemical Market — Goodly Quantity of Imported Cresylic Acid Reported Received

The announcement by the War Production Board of the monthly distribution of chemicals for April under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division was issued last week. It was the week's topic of most interest among factors in the market for coaltar chemicals, and was the seventh of such monthly reports. The chemicals allocated amounted in value to approximately $131,000,000, which is at an annual rate of $1,572,000,000. More than 47 percent of the chemicals entered into identifiable military production. Allocations of the following coaltar items were covered in the report:—aniiin, benzol, diphenylamine, metaparacresols and cresylic acids, naphthalene, orthocresol, phenol, phthalic anhydride, toluol, pyridine, and styrene.

A goodly quantity of imported cresylic acid arrived last week. No announcement as yet has been issued on the plan under discussion by the Defense Supplies Corporation, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the Board of Economic Warfare to set up DSC as sole importer and distributor of the cresylic acid. It is understood that the plan would establish governmental control of imports all the way from the source to sale to the ultimate consumer in this country.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.8 percent of capacity, a decline of 0.8 point from the previous week, when the rate was at the year's high mark of 99.6 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 99.3 percent, and in the corresponding week of last year it was 97.2 percent, off 1.4 points

Basic Products

Benzol.—April allocations announced by WPB show benzol to have been granted in full for essential civilian uses for nitrobenzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, anthraquinone, diphenyl, medicinals, rubber chemicals and granted 69 percent for solvents. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 10 indicate production from that source of 3,812,000 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Position unchanged. Price schedules firmly held. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 10 indicate production from that source of 14,879,300 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Movement into war production channels in good volume with railroads and utilities also taking large amounts. No change in quotations. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 10 indicate production from that source of 787,000 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—A goodly quantity of imported cresylic acid arrived last week. Metaparacresols and cresylic acids were granted in part for April for medicinals to the extent of 60 percent and small amounts were granted for chlorinated cresols and dyestuffs, according to WPB. They were denied for disinfectants, insecticides, and all other civilian uses. Petroleum cresylic acid was granted in part for disinfectants and insecticides (48 percent).

Naphthalene.—Good seasonal demand for refined. April allocations announced by WPB show naphthalene to have been granted in full for betanaphthol, other dye intermediates, and chemical compounds; for moth prevention, 110 percent of second quarter of 1941 consumption, including government orders. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 10 indicate production from that source of 1,660,000 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Granted in part by WPB for April for medicinal salicylates (70 percent of 1941 consumption), other medicinals (63 percent), chlorinated phenols (50 percent), disinfectants and preservatives (32 percent), dyes and inks (40 percent), and chemical manufacturing (25 percent). Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 10 indicate production from that source of 221,300 pounds of phenol.

Toluol.—WPB announces that toluol was granted in April for civilian uses in following percentages:—Dyes and intermediates, 38 percent; solvent use, 38 percent; and medicinals, 65 percent. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 10 indicate production from that source of 762,400 gallons of toluol.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Xylol.—Market tight with proposed new uses and takings of material as substitute for benzol and toluol designated as influencing factors. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended April 10 indicate production from that source of 172,100 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Pyridin.—Material granted in full for April by WPB for sulfa drugs and granted in part for vitamins (56 percent).

Styrene.—None allocated for April by WPB for civilian use.

Chicago, April 14.—Prices and quotations covering most grades of coaltar bases continue strong and in some cases the tone is stiffer than it has been previously. Buyers appear to be trying to obtain more material than is available to them. Benzol call is brisk. War needs of various products seem to be expanding. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Material in good demand. Prices unchanged.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market position. Quotations unaltered.

Cyclohexanone. — Consumers' needs in good volume. Tone steady.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Demand active. Quotations same.

Coaltar Acids

Antifranilic.—Market tight. No new developments.

Benzoic, Technical.—Tone continues strong with supplies light.

Broenner's.—Material in fair demand. Quotations unaltered.

Cleve's. — Interest active. Price schedules confirmed.

Fumaric.—Material in tight supply. Consumers' interest unchanged from levels recently prevailing.

Gamma. — Movement moderate to good. Tone unaltered.

Laurent's.—Fair to good inquiry. Market holds firm.

Malic.—Tight supply situation continues. No movements pricewise.

Picric.—Tone unchanged. Demand continues at recent levels with prices unchanged.

Sulphanilic. — Consumers showing good interest. Supplies continue short. Quotations firm.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — Consumers' interest and price levels show no change.

Anilin.—Granted in full for April by WPB for all uses for which it was requested.

Benzaldehyde. — Supplies continue tight. Quotations rule unchanged.

Betanaphthol.—Tone firm. Supply situation remains tight.

Diethylanilin.—No new features in tight market.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Demand and prices unchanged from recent levels.

Dinitrotoluene.—Supplies short. Position unaltered.

Diphenylamine.—Granted in full for April by WPB for all uses for which it was requested.

Metanitroanilin. — Limited supply situation prevails. Quotations firmly held.

Metaphenylenediamine.—WPB allocations rule. No change pricewise.

Metatoluylenediamine.—Transactions governed by WPB allocations. No change as regards quotations.

Nitronaphthalene.—Market tone unaltered. Prices same.

Orthocresol.—Granted by WPB for April in part for insecticides (30 percent). Denied for coumarin manufacturing, dyestuffs, and all other civilian uses.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol.—Short raw materials hold supplies light. Quotations firm.

Parachlorophenol.—No new features in tight market.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Demand seasonally heavy. Prices rule firm.

Paranisidin.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations confirmed.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Better supply condition due to tight glycerin situation. Material granted in full for April by WPB for all uses for which it was requested.

Coaltar Colors

Movement of coaltar colors to textile plants working on government contracts continued last week in good volume. Takings for civilian goods light. Demand for dyes for other uses for most part routine.

—O-P-D—

Invest 10% Weekly

Obituaries

Willard F. Van Riper

Willard Frederick Van Riper, sales manager of the dyestuff department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died April 13 in Freeport, L. I., after a long illness. He was forty-seven years of age.

Mr. Van Riper joined the duPont organization in 1918 as an assistant color standardizer, in 1919 he was named special assistant to the sales director of the dyestuffs department, in the following year assistant sales manager, and subsequently sales manager of the department. Prior to 1918 he had served the Marden, Orth & Hastings Company as a research chemist, and the Amalgamated Dyestuff & Chemical Company.

Francis E. McGinnis, credit manager for the Pennsylvania Salt Company, Philadelphia, with which company he has been affiliated for forty-two years, died April 13. He was sixty-one years of age.

Daniel Sheridan O'Leary, superintendent of the Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, for twenty-five years, died April 6. He was forty years of age.

Frederick Smith Warren, president of the Davis & Lawrence Company, chemical manufacturers, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was found dead in his automobile in Lewisboro, N. Y., April 14. He was seventy-one years of age.

Judson Churchill Welliver, public relations director for the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died April 14 after a long illness. He was seventy-two years of age.

—O-P-D—

Cosmetic Pricing to 5-and-10 To Be Discussed April 20

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of 5-and-10-cent store cosmetics have been invited to Washington for a conference April 20 with officials of the Office f Price Administration on the problems of pricing their lines and of making possible continued sales of their commodities. Some eighty representatives of firms in this field have been invited to attend the meeting which will open at 10 a.m. in room 2325, Federal Office building No. 1, Second and D streets S. W.

Edward Morrish, chief of the domestic unit, sail that it is hoped that some solution may be reached in the pricing of the products which is a big problem now facing the industry. Under an OPA policy order it is impossible to grant individual relief to manufacturers "whose profits are being squeezed to the vanishing point by rising costs," and the only way such problems can be met is on an industry-wide appeal.

—O-P-D—

New Glass Container Restrictions Imposed

OPD Washington Bureau

Temporary restrictions on the amount of empty new glass containers which may be acquired by chemical manufacturers, carbonated beverage bottlers, brewers, distillers, or any other commercial users of glass containers are imposed by supplementary order L-103-a, issued April 13 by the War Production Board. The order expires September 30, 1943. It prohibits acquisitions which will increase inventories to more than a 60-day supply of any particular item.

Beginning April 18, a commercial user may not accept or have a glass container manufacturer, dealer, or jobber set aside for him any quantity of empty new glass containers which would increase his inventory to more than either two carloads or a 60-day supply of containers of a particular design and finish.

—O-P-D—

Calco Names Technical Service Heads for Resin Finishes

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed R. M. Fischer and R. C. Morrison to head the application and technological service for its synthetic resin textile finishes. Mr. Fischer has been a member of the sales and technical staff of Calco since 1940, and R. C. Morrison joined Calco in 1939.

Insecticide Association Discusses Supplies

America can most effectively boost its food production this year by saving more of what is grown, without necessitating more labor or more farm machinery, it was declared by Dr. S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at the meeting of the manufacturers' trade group of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association in the Biltmore hotel, this city, April 15.

Also among the speakers was Philip H. Groggins, chief of the chemical division of the Food Production Administration. He substantiated Dr. Rohwer's opinion as to the need of increased insecticide use, and reviewed the current supply situation of insecticidal materials. Nicotine, cryolite, and barium fluosilicate apparently would be available in sufficient quantities during the year; arsenic compounds would be produced to approximately the same extent as in 1942; while rotenone and pyrethrum supplies would be reduced, he said. It was also thought that copper fungicides would be available to meet genuine needs.

—O-P-D—

Gen'l Aniline Directorate Difficulty Declared

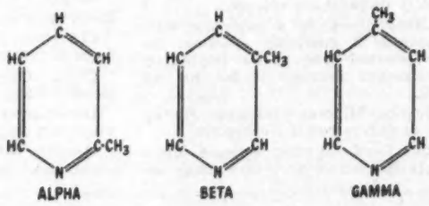
OPD Washington Bureau

Difficulty is being experienced by Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley in finding fifteen American business men willing and able to give up enough of their time to serve on the board of directors of General Aniline & Film Company, a former German holding company with extensive interests in this country, he revealed April 15. As a result, Mr. Crowley said, he does not expect to be able to complete the board by May 11, the date of its annual meeting. One of the difficulties in securing men willing to serve, he indicated, is the fact that they will receive no compensation and will have no financial interest in the company.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

Picolines



Grades Available—alpha picoline distilling completely within 2°C, beta picoline 95% minimum purity, gamma picoline 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	alpha	*beta*	*gamma*
Molecular Weight	93	93	93
Melting Points	—69.9°C.	—18.3°C.	+3.8°C.
Boiling Points	128°C.	143.5°C.	143.1°C.
Specific Gravities at 15°/4°C.	0.950	0.961	0.957

State: Liquid

Solubility: *alpha*-picoline is very soluble and *beta* and *gamma*-picoline are completely soluble in water and form constant boiling mixtures with it. They are all completely miscible with alcohol and with ethyl ether.

Uses: The high water-solubility and the boiling points of picolines recommend them for many solvent uses in place of more expensive solvents, particularly where the use of a pure compound will reduce costs in comparison with wide boiling ranges of unknown compositions. Used in the synthesis of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals and other organic compounds. A starting material in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants. Beta picoline is a starting material for the manufacture of nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide.

Koppers will also be glad to submit samples and prices on other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine, lutidines, quinoline and higher-boiling bases.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Distillation Range between 115° and 118° C	Not less than 90%	100%
Specific Gravity at 20°, 20° C	0.810 to 0.815	0.810 to 0.813
Color	Not darker than +20 on Saybolt scale	Water white
Softmost. Must be free from suspended matter	Yes	Yes
Acidity (Free acid as acetic) Maximum	0.0428%*	0.005%
Freedom from water, as shown by absence of turbidity or separation when 10 cc are shaken with clear, straight-run gasoline	No turbidity when shaken with 90 cc of gasoline	No turbidity when shaken with 200 cc of gasoline
Freedom from turbidity or separation when 25 cc are mixed with 15 cc of 95% ethyl alcohol + 50 cc of distilled water and shaken thoroughly	Yes	Yes
Odor	Not specified	Non-residual
Purity	Not specified	98-100%
Non-Volatile Matter	Not specified	Not more than 0.005 gm per 100 ml

Calculated from test procedure specified.

Note that U.S.I. Butanol meets and in many cases exceeds the requirements of this specification. The same high quality characterizes all of U.S.I.'s solvents and plasticizers for lacquers, paints, and varnishes. If *your* product must meet official specifications, you can benefit by the use of U.S.I. materials.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Industry Planning to Overcome Handicap of Further Drastic Curtailment of Linseed Oil Use With Most Economical Paint Formulations—Casein to Go Under Allocation

Although anticipated in most quarters of the paint mixing industry for several weeks before it became a reality, the war-necessitated amendment to Order M-71 of the Fats and Oils Section of the Department of Agriculture—reducing this trade's quota of linseed oil, together with all other drying oils not immediately required for direct war effort and not already embraced in the edible and potential food categories, from 60 percent to 50 percent of the average 1940-1941 usage, for the second quarter of this year—has nevertheless struck a heavy blow at the entire paint, varnish and lacquer industry.

But, despite the bitter character of the handicapping dosage thus administered, the industry is showing itself capable of meeting this harsh conservation requirement with the most economical of paint formulations, even if there is a still further curtailment of its drying oil quota as more of them are removed from the available list by being shown to possess hitherto unsuspected food value or are called for increasingly for the making of war products.

Adding to its constantly elongating list of commodities whose need as food materials is deemed to overshadow their desirability as paint components and other industrial uses, the War Production Board has issued another restrictive-use order, placing under allocation control processed industrial casein. Designated as M-307, and made effective May 1, this order allocates this dried skim milk product on a quarterly basis, necessitating reporting by consumers on forms PD-600 and PD-601 but requiring no authorization for quantities of 1,000 pounds or less in any single month. OPA has also established price ceilings for crystal graphite.

Price Changes

Advanced

Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, dark, medium, 2c. to 9c. per hundred pounds.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Domestic production of pig lead continues satisfactorily sizable and the supply available for oxidizers and other lead pigment makers is ample for all their requirements. The expected diminution of imports to date has been negligible. Common lead pigs have been firmly maintained, as hitherto, in the week from April 9 to 16 at 6.35 cents per pound in St. Louis and 6.50 cents in New York.

Zinc slabs, while in far from plentiful supply, are still available upon presentation of priorities.

Prices for zinc slabs have remained unchanged in the week April 9 to 16 at 8.25 cents per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66 cents in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—A fair movement is recorded.

Lead Titanate.—Shipments are still showing a seasonal slowdown and aggregating considerably less than those for the corresponding period of last year.

Litharge.—Continues moving in seasonally diminishing volume.

Lithopone.—Only a moderate sales aggregate is currently recorded for non-essential account, but buying by government agencies is holding out well.

Orange Mineral.—Business continues of purely routine character.

Red Lead.—Buying interest keeps lively insofar as Navy and Army accounts are concerned but is growing smaller on the civilian score.

Titanium Dioxide.—A further seasonal quieting down of the movement has been noted of late. Last month it ran about 20 to 25 percent under the rate reached during March, 1942.

White Lead.—Still moving fairly briskly into war production operations but in reduced request for non-essential account.

Zinc Oxides.—Business gradually picking up and more expected to develop as synthetic rubber production program gets further under way.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials still moving in fair volume. Supplies adequate.

Barytes.—Continues in fair request. Stocks ample.

Charcoal.—Only a routine movement is currently recorded.

China Clay.—Moving slowly but steadily. Supplies continue fair-sized.

Diatomaceous Earth.—In light demand but ample supply.

Graphite.—The Office of Price Administration has established ceilings

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: February

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in February, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $38,391,839. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1942 and 1941, follow: —

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1943.						
February	$38,391,839	$17,804,330	$16,725,750	$12,101,437	$4,624,313	$3,861,759
Total, 2 mos.	$76,234,951	$35,260,634	$32,946,661	$24,030,959	$8,915,702	$8,027,656
1942.						
February	45,175,827	22,126,413	17,618,656	12,742,490	4,876,166	5,430,758
Total, 2 mos.	$92,220,318	$44,968,418	$36,808,794	$26,567,641	$10,241,153	$10,443,106
1941.						
February	33,690,870	15,767,081	14,973,684	10,385,374	4,588,310	2,950,105
Total, 2 mos.	$68,295,499	$32,081,239	$30,065,728	$21,163,229	$8,902,499	$6,148,532

Association Meetings:—

American Ceramic Society, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18 to 25.

American Tung Oil Association, Bogalusa, La., April 30 to May 1.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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for domestic crystaline graphite concentrates, effective April 15. OPA's order, designated as supplementary order No. 35, has fixed maximum prices on material of which 80 percent will pass through a 50-mesh screen at approximately the same levels that were hitherto named by leading domestic producers.

Gypsum.—Still moving slowly but steadily.

Mica.—Grinders continue to report ability to turn out a sufficient quantity of both dry and wet-ground scrap to meet current requirements. Prices well maintained at recently advanced levels.

Talc.—A moderate buying movement is noted.

Driers

A steadily expanding buying movement is reported in stearates and palmitates. There is also a fairly brisk demand for linoresinates and other substitutes for the allocated naphthanates. WPB's distribution orders for April show that it granted all applications for allocation in full on applications for all uses except furniture finishes and non-classifiable uses, which latter it denied.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Only a light inquiry is noted.

Bone Blacks.—Buying interest gradually rising.

Carbon Blacks.—Purchasing movement growing apace in all descriptions of these materials, largely in consequence of the increasingly heavy takings for synthetic rubber making.

WPB's distribution orders for April show that its allocations of furnace type carbon black have been confined to steel manufacturing, with 95 percent of the amount requested for this purpose being granted.

Chrome Colors.—A fairly active buying movement continues in chrome oxide, chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc yellow, with purchasing operations about evently divided between Navy and civilian accounts. Prices well maintained by leading producers and other suppliers.

Lacquer Materials

Chemical Cotton Pulp.—WPB granted material in full for April for all uses for which it was requested, subject to appropriate orders.

Ethyl Cellulose.—Granted in full by WPB for April for cement for x-ray screen, photoengraving stripping compound, experimentation, special type heat sealing compound and label adhesives, and sterilizable surgical plasters. The allocations for civilian use represent 3.26 percent of the total allocation.

Nitrocellulose.—April allocations of soluble nitrocellulose for protective coatings were made in full by WPB for all civilian uses except coated textiles for handbags and belts, jewelry and novelties, toys and games, and ribbon lacquer, except for wearing apparel. Soluble nitrocellulose was also denied in those cases where inadequate end use information was furnished. Nail polish material was allowed on the basis of 1942 consumption for that purpose. All plastic uses were allowed prime nitrocellulose except in those cases where the use is prohibited by M-154. Scrap was allowed for purposes for which prime was prohibited except for the following uses:—toys, greeting cards, hamper tops, and umbrella handles.

Phosphate Plasticizers.—No civilian requests for tricresyl phosphate were granted by WPB for April. Triphenyl phosphate was granted only for military purposes with the exception of small quantities for industrial and x-ray film.

Phthalate Plasticizers. — Dimethyl phthalate and diethyl phthalate were granted for April by WPB to extent of 80 percent of requests for use in civilian plastics. All civilian uses for dibutyl phthalate were denied, except for cellophane uses and food packaging.

Naval Stores

Rosin and turpentine remained quiet in Southern and local markets last week, the attitude of many consumers and dealers still being a waiting one so far as the placing of new orders was concerned. Price changes in turpentine and most grades of rosin were comparatively narrow. Daily offerings in the South were light in the absence of any expansion in the movement of the crop from the woods where operations are still backward as a result of the unseasonably low temperatures that have prevailed in recent weeks. The shortage of labor also appears to be a factor in the matter of slow production and marketing. In the case of turpentine no material improvement in trade appears to be anticipated until weather conditions become more favorable for painting. An announcement in connection with stockpile operations for the new season is expected in the near future.

Turpentine.—There was apparently no improvement in local business,

Trade Briefs

Tomlison Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago, has become affiliated with the Reliance Varnish Company, Louisville.

George E. McMahon has been elected vice-president in charge of manufacture for the Vulcan Stamping & Manufacturing Company, Bellwood, Ill.

Frederick L. Theurer has been appointed divisional director in charge of the paint and varnish division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Milwaukee.

William C. Dabney, jr., son of W. C. Dabney, of the Jones Dabney Varnish Company, division of Devoe & Raynold, Louisville, has been transferred from the rank of flying officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force, to rank of first lieutenant in United States Army and is serving with the U. S. Air Force abroad.

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such transactions as were reported being confined to small quantities of spot product.

Savannah, April 16.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	63½	...	48	...	23,690
Tuesday	63¼	250	91	91	23,690
Wednesday	63¼	...	118	494	23,323
Thursday	63½	250	9	...	23,332
Friday	63¾	800	76	17	23,391

* No trading.

Chicago, April 16.—Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon.

Rosin.—Quiet conditions prevailed here. There was nothing stimulating in market developments in the South, and local purchasing was limited to small lots.

Savannah, April 16.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$2.90	$2.90	$2.82	$2.82	$2.82	$2.82
D	3.07	3.07	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99
E	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
F	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
G	3.50	3.50	3.48	3.50	3.50	3.50
H	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.48	3.48	3.48
I	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
K	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65
M	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.71	3.71	3.71
N	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.75	3.75
WG	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33
WW	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61
X	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61

	Barrels—				
Sales	25	7	118	127	1
Receipts	18	311	211	234	84
Shipments	...	...	...	80	1,100
Stocks	...	...	...	...	80,198

* No trading.

Chicago, April 16.—Rosin quiet. Five-drum lots, B grade, $4.30 per 100 pounds net; W.W. grade, $5.92.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady contract movement. Local stocks light. Tone firm.

Pitch.—Inquiry good. Output moving steadily into consuming channels.

Tar.—Consumption large. Local spot stocks light. Market firm.

Shellac

When the War Production Board made its allocations of shellac for use in April, the requests for use were granted in full for abrasives, graphite bearings, machinery and parts, cement, explosives, insulation (except non-essential uses), dental supplies, medicinal, optical goods, rubber latex, x-ray equipment, gaskets, communications, food containers, food coatings, photoengraving, paper treatment, tracing paper, and records. Granted in part for hats (67 percent). Denied for public maintenance, miscellaneous polishes and finishes, furniture, brushes, maintenance and repair, and clothing. The market lacked new angles and conditions continued to emphasize large needs and insufficient supplies. Recent importations totaled 2,727 bags.

Synthetic Resins

Because of the limited availability of phenol and other phenolic acids and the increasing military demands, both direct and indirect, very little phenolic resin could be allocated by WPB to essential civilian needs for April. Its April allocations of phenolic resins and phenolic resin molding compounds, after taking into account inventories in excess of the average throughout the industry, together with the overall production geared to the overall availability of phenolic acids, were as follows:—Granted in part for coil saturants, wire coatings and armature impregnants, to the extent of 50 percent, and for technical adhesives, bonded saturated asbestos structures, lamp and tube basing, bonding and composition cork and miscellaneous highly essential uses, all 75 percent, with abrasives, 85 percent. Moulding compound:—Granted in part for essential civilian uses such as electrical switches, textile parts, closures, other than wine or liquor, 75 percent. Denied for civilian shower parts, wall plates, wine and liquor closures and hardware. Laminating varnish:—Granted in part for electrical insulating parts, other than military; mechanical and structural uses, other than military; safety helmets, corrosive resistant parts, export licensed by BEW and phenolic gears, etc., to the extent of 85 percent.

Allocations made by WPB for April on vinyl resins containing over 92 percent of vinyl chloride have been made in full for wire and cable insulation for industrial and public utility use; also for extruded and molded parts for industrial applications where chemical resistance is required. Also all requests were granted for these resins for container sealing compounds as a replacement for natural rubber.

On phthalic alkyd resins:—Granted for containers and packaging and for telegraphic uses; also granted in part for transportation, 31 percent; industrial operations and equipment, 92 percent; health, safety and scientific uses, 37 percent. Denied for structural uses, public and private; clothing and furniture and equipment finishes.

On phthalic alkyd resins:—Granted in full for health, safety and scientific uses. Denied for clothing and furniture and equipment finishes.

On acrylic resins:—Granted for auditory inserts, special medical applications, vitamin synthesis, special industrial coating and adhesive projects and leather finishes for civilian shoes. As acrylic scrap was generally freer, requests for this scrap for civilian items were granted in full.

Varnish Gums

Copals.—A steadily expanding business is reported in Congo copals with a further turning of many former consumers of synthetic resins to these natural resins. Stocks of both unsorted and sorted varieties are now fairly liberal. Latest arrivals have included three lots of 472, 149 and 253 bags, respectively.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Overshadowing all other developments in the market for this dried skim milk product is the announcement of the issuance on April 15 by the War Production Board of order M-307, placing all processed industrial casein under allocation control on and after May 1. This allocation is to be effected on a quarterly basis. Consumers are required to fill out forms PD-600 and PD-601 but no authorization is required for quantities of 1,000 pounds or less in any month of the May and June period or for the quarter beginning July 1. Details of this allocation order appear on page 5 in this issue.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales for February

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for February, 1943, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	409,031	$33,850

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement bound	469,483	$32,919
casein-bound	302,655	$22,772
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*363,845	$443,208
dry-powder form	817,386	$104,635
glue-bound	212,391	$8,380
Total	.....	$556,223

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,232,442	$53,581
Cold-water	917,667	$50,503

Sales of these products for February, 1943, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1942, were as follows:—

	1943	1942
Plastic paints—lb.	409,031	425,85
value.	$33,850	$36,47
Cold-water paints—value	$611,914	$519,40
Calcimines—lbs.	2,150,109	3,084,394
value.	$104,084	$172,025

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Rubber

Vulcanization Accelerators for Rubber

(Covered by United States patents 2,189,720 and 2,211,632)

(Continued from April 12 issue)

S-Ethylthiuronium iodide reaction products with—(continued)—
- (47) Nitro-substituted 2-mercaptoaryl-enethiazoles
- (48) Orthoaminodithiobenzoic acid
- (49) Paraethoxycyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
- (50) Phenyldithioacetic acid
- (51) Phenyldithiocarbamic acids
- (52) Potassium salts of dithiocarbamic acids
- (53) 2-Selenylthiazole
- (55) Sodium salts of dithio acids
- (56) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
- (57) Xanthogenic acids

S-Methylbenzylthiuronium (meta, ortho, or para) chloride reaction products with—
- (1) Alkali-metal salt of 2-mercaptoarylselenazole
- (2) Alkali-metal salt of 2-mercaptoarylthiazole
- (3) Alkyl-substituted 2-mercaptoaryl-enethiazoles
- (4) Allyldithiocarbamic acid
- (5) Alphafurfuryldithiocarbamic acid
- (6) Amino-substituted 2-mercaptoaryl-enethiazoles
- (7) Ammonium salts of dithio acids
- (8) Amylxanthogenic acids
- (9) Aryl-substituted enethiazoles 2-mercaptoaryl-
- (10) Benzyldithiocarbamic acid
- (11) Betaphenethyldithiocarbamic acid
- (12) N-Butyldithiocarbamic acid
- (13) 6-Chlor-2-mercaptobenzothiazole
- (14) 6-Chlor-2-mercapto-5-nitrothiazole
- (15) Cyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
- (16) Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
- (17) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
- (18) Di-isopropyldithiocarbamic acid
- (19) Dithioacetic acid
- (20) Dithioacrylic acid
- (21) Dithiobenzoic acid
- (22) Dithiocarbamic acid
- (23) Dithiocrotonic acid
- (24) Dithiofuroic acid
- (25) Dithiolauric acid
- (26) Dithio-oleic acid
- (27) Dithiosalicylic acid
- (28) 6-Ethoxy-2-mercaptothiazole
- (29) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
- (30) Ethylxanthogenic acid
- (31) Halogen-substituted 2-mercapto arylenethiazoles
- (32) Hydroxy-2-mercaptobenzothiazole
- (33) Hydroxy-substituted 2-mercaptoarylenethiazoles

S-Methylbenzylthiuronium (meta, ortho, or para) chloride reaction products with—
- (34) 2-Mercaptoalphanaphthothiazoles
- (35) 2-Mercaptoarylselenazole
- (36) 2-Mercaptoarylthiazole
- (37) 2-Mercaptobenzothiazoles
- (38) 2-Mercaptobetanaphthothiazoles
- (39) 2-Mercapto-6-methoxythiazoles
- (40) 2-Mercapto-4-methylthiazoles
- (41) 2-Mercapto-6-nitrobenzothiazoles
- (42) 2-Mercapto-4-phenylthiazoles
- (43) 2-Mercaptothiazoles
- (44) Methylethyldithiocarbamic acid
- (45) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
- (46) Methylxanthogenic acid
- (47) Nitro-substituted 2-mercaptoaryl-enethiazoles
- (48) Orthoaminodithiobenzoic acid
- (49) Paraethoxycyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
- (50) Phenyldithiocarbamic acids
- (52) Potassium salts of dithiocarbamic acids
- (53) 2-Selenylarylselenazole
- (54) 2-Selenylthiazole
- (55) Sodium salts of dithio acids
- (56) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
- (57) Xanthogenic acids

(To be continued)

Seeds

Wetting Agents for Addition to Seed Disinfectants Applied as Solutions

(Continued from April 12 issue)

Laundry soap
Magnesium soaps
Mesitylenesulphonic acid
Methyl acetylricinoleate
Methyl naphthalenesulphonate
Methyl oleicsulphonate
Methyl ricinoleate
Methyleneglycol monopalmitate
Mineral oil soap
Miscibol
Monobutylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Monostearates
Naphthalenesulphonic acid
Oleic acid
Oleic cyclohexylamides
Organic amines
Palmitic acid, sulphonated
Penetrol
Phenanthrenedisulphonic acid
Phenanthrenesulphonic acid
Phenol naphthenates
Potassium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium heptanaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium hexylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium isoallylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium oleate
Potassium oleoabietate
Potassium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate
Reaction products of alkylene oxides and compounds of high molecular weight containing reactive hydrogen atoms and condensation products of higher fatty acids and polyvalent amines
Ricinoleates
Ricinoleic acid esters
Saponin
Soaps of various sorts
Sodium alphatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium butylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium cresylate
Sodium methylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium oleate
Sodium pentanaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium propylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sludge sulphonates
Sludge sulphonic acid
Stearic acid
Stearicamide
Sulphonates
Sulphonated alcohols
Sulphonated fatty alcohols
Sulphonated mineral oils
Sulphonated vegetable oils
Sulphoricinates
Suspendite
Talc
Tall oil amide
Triethanolamine
Triethanolamine linoleate
Triethanolamine oleate
Triethylamine
Triethyleneglycol
Trihydroxyethylamine
Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate
Trihydroxyethylamine stearate
Trimethylalkylaminoethyl ammonium salt
Trimethylamine
Turkey red oil
Vegetable oil soaps

Soap

Antioxidants for Soap

(Continued from April 12 issue)

Dihydroquinolins
Dihydroxyanisole
4:4'-Dihydroxydiphenyl thioether
2:2'-Dihydroxy-5:5-'di-tertiary-butyl)diphenyl thioether
1:2-Dihydroxynaphthalene
1:4-Dihydroxynaphthalene
1:5-Dihydroxynaphthalene
1:7-Dihydroxynaphthalene
2:3-Dihydroxynaphthalene
Dimethyl-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
2:2-Dimethylamino-4'-cinnamyloxydiphenylamine (cis and trans)
Dimethylanilin
2:2-Dimethyl-2:3-dihydroperimidin
2:4-Dimethylphenylarsin oxide
Dinaphthylene dioxide
Dinaphthylene oxide
Dinitroresorcinol
Dipara-allyloxydiphenylamine
Diphenols
Diphenylamine
4-Diphenylamino-4-allyloxydiphenylamine
Diphenylchloroarsin
Diphenylguanidin

(To be continued)

Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Annatto Seed, Alleppey Turmeric Root Advance Due to Small Stocks, Replacement Difficulties—Cochineal, Tara Powder, Divi-Divi Arrivals Reported—WPB April Allocations Announced

Price advances on annatto seed and Alleppey turmeric root, brought about by small stocks and replacement difficulties, the arrival of imports in sizable quantities of cochineal, tara powder, and divi-divi, and the announcement by the War Production Board of its monthly distribution of chemicals for April, including allocations of acrylonitrile, anhydrous alumina chloride, and sulfamic acid, were topics of considerable interest to factors in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals last week. The market tone in general remained about unchanged.

Abandoning the escalator method of seasonal pricing on corn, the Office of Price Administration announces that the September 15, 1943, ceiling price on yellow corn became effective April 14 and will continue as the top price for the remainder of the crop year terminating September 30. It is stated that there will be no further increase in corn price ceilings during the 1943 market season. The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn for March totaled 10,791,204 bushels. This represents corn ground for domestic use only. In the light of the extensive diversion of material into other directions, the current shortage in corn starch and dextrin is indicated to a degree in the corn grind of only 31,032,219 bushels for the first three months of this year as compared with the grind of 30,922,399 in the corresponding period of 1942.

Production of woolen and worsted fabrics in 1942 reached a new high of 525,000,000 linear yards, according to the War Production Board. This represented a gain of 5 percent over the former record of 501,000 linear yards produced in 1941 and was almost 50 percent greater than the 1939 volume. Taking steps to insure the continued production of a low-priced all-wool material for inexpensive men's and boys' mackinaws and children's snow suits, OPA has supplied a method for establishing manufacturers' prices for manipulated all-wool meltons based upon the cost of somewhat better raw materials needed to make these fabrics under wartime conditions.

Inventories of certain types of leather, which had been frozen in the hands of shoe manufacturers or tanners, have been released for the manufacture of shoes under the terms of conservation order M-217 as recently amended. Production of footwear in February amounted to 37,582,787 pairs, an increase of 0.1 percent from the 37,504,234 pairs produced in January but a decrease of 6.9 percent compared with February, 1942, according to the Department of Commerce.

Price Changes

Advanced

Annatto seed, ¾c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1¾c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.2	260.6	260.6	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Acrylonitrile.—None allocated for civilian use by WPB for April.

Alumina Chloride, Anhydrous.—Granted in full for April by WPB for all uses for which it was requested, except in the case of requests for aromatic chemicals, methyl anthraquinone, and tetrachloride; these uses having been denied.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Tighter supply condition in all bichromates due to numerous industrial and war needs for chrome. Tanning industry quiet due to restrictions on hides but textile operations at good rate insofar as war contracts are concerned. Quotations on ammonia bichromate unchanged.

Antimony Salt.—Market devoid of new features. Prices same.

Potash Prussiate.—Consumers' interest and prices remain at recent levels.

Soda-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Rate of consumption shows no change. Quotations unaltered.

Sulfamic Acid.—Sulfamic acid and its derivatives were granted in full for April by WPB for following uses:—dyestuffs, lead plating, flameproofing workmen's clothing, and textiles for industrial use.

Sulphonated Oils.—New developments lacking. Price schedules confirmed.

Zinc Dust.—Material continues under WPB allocation control. Prices steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Small stocks and replacement difficulties have brought about an advance of ¾c. per pound in seed. Transactions restricted with sales allowed for food coloring only.

Cochineal.—Sizable quantities received last week. Interest remains fair. Prices show no change.

Fustic.—Movement into consuming channels in fair volume. No change in market position.

Hematine.—Fair to good interest shown. Quotations steady.

Hypernic.—Tone steady. No new developments.

Logwood.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations confirmed.

Turmeric.—Small stocks and replacement difficulties have brought about an advance of 1¾c. per pound in Alleppey root.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Supplies continue at satisfactory level. Quotations show no change.

Albumen, Egg.—Market remains highly nominal with production about at standstill. Estimated deliveries of dried eggs for United Nations shipment in February amounted to 15,077,440 pounds.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Supplies at satisfactory level. Quotations unaltered.

Egg Yolk.—Market highly nominal. Production about at standstill. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Supplies short. Lend-lease takings and domestic demand in considerable volume. Tone very firm. Estimated deliveries of corn starch for United Nations shipment in February amounted to 22,176,000 pounds. The visible supply of corn decreased 3,178,000 bushels in the week ended April 10, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Commodity Credit Corporation through March 31 had completed 46,013 loans on 54,151,145 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of $41,864,147.55. The average amount advanced was 77c. per bushel. On the same date last year 91,849 loans had been completed on 95,297,470 bushels.

Starch, Potato.—Takings of potatoes by government for food leaving little to be had by starch plants. Prices strong.

Starch, Wheat.—War Food Administration has asked nation's wheat flour milling industry to increase its 1943 production by 25 percent compared with last year. Visible supply of wheat decreased 1,131,000 bushels in week ended April 10, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Sweetpotato.—No stocks uncovered.

Tapioca Flour.—Use for sizing prohibited. Prices same.

Zein.—Interest continues at satisfactory level. Price schedules confirmed.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—No new developments. OPA maximum base prices on liquid and powdered now in effect.

Divi-Divi.—Shipment of a goodly quantity received last week. Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Prices same.

Mangrove Bark.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations steady.

Myrobalans.—Under WPB allocation control. Prices and consumer interest unchanged from recent levels.

Nutgalls.—WPB allocations rule. No change in quotations.

Oakbark Extract.—No new features in market. Demand and prices show no change. M-277 governs transactions.

Quebracho Extract.—Material under WPB allocation control. Price schedules confirmed.

Spruce Extract.—Demand good. Supplies light but some material available. Quotations continue unchanged.

Tara.—Shipment of powder in goodly quantity received last week.

Wattle Bark.—Market devoid of new developments. Demand and prices at recent levels.

Association Meetings:—

Tanners Council of America, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 20 and 21.

American Leather Chemists Association, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., June 2 and 3.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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STOCKS CARRIED IN • CLEVELAND • CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY • MINNEAPOLIS

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Consumption Down 60,000 Barrels in March —Crude Offerings Remain Light—Flaxseed Price Trend Upward—Linseed Oil Firm—Live Hogs Lower

Business in miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases continued quiet last week although buying interest was by no means lacking. Inquiries were numerous in all branches of the trade but actual transactions were limited by the prevailing scarcity of many commodities as a result of inadequate supplies of raw materials and the government restrictions of one kind or another on the sale and delivery of finished products. The ruling tone was firm.

The trend of flaxseed prices was upward in domestic markets and the local linseed oil situation remained firm although there was no improvement in trade, consumers and dealers still being disposed to hold off for action on the expected ceiling for seed and oil prices. Rumors of an impending ceiling for live hogs were reflected in a decline in hog prices in Western centers.

A distribution payment of $10 per ton on peanuts was authorized to farmers who delivered excess or oil peanuts to designated grower agencies under the 1942 government peanut program. The recent order authorizing dealers to charge a premium on deliveries of tallow and grease in drums, barrels and tierces is said to have been followed by a falling off in deliveries to tankcar buyers and to have resulted in a movement by soapers and other bulk buyers for the suspension and reconsideration of the order.

Uncertainty still prevailed in fish oil trade circles as to what action would be taken regarding the release of fishing boats taken over by the government. One large Pacific coast operator stated that preliminary plans call for the release of 30 vessels out of the original 150 taken over since the commencement of hostilities. Under normal conditions the California sardine fishing fleet numbers from 275 to 300 boats. This meant that operations were carried on during the past season by only about one-half of the fleet. In spite of this the catch was not far below normal, amounting to 500,614 tons of fish against an average of 523,350 tons for the previous three seasons. If no more than 30 boats are released for operations during the coming season there will probably not be any substantial increase in production of oil. It is reported, however, that the policy of the government will probably be to release boats for fishing as fast as Pacific coast builders can launch replacement types.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.4	194.4	194.1	194.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Firm at maximum prices. Consumption liberal and sufficient to absorb production.

Cottonseed.—Inquiry continued good for edible oil. Contract deliveries taking most of output. Government deliveries of salad oils on lend-lease account during January and February aggregated 62,287,680 pounds.

Olive.—Firm at ceilings. Offerings limited, domestic and imported. Inquiry good. According to a report from California, quality of domestic product is steadily being improved by modern methods of handling, blending and standardizing.

Peanut.—Crude firm in all primary markets. Production still below expectations owing to inadequate supplies of peanuts. Refined oil scarce locally. Exports of peanut oil from Argentina in 1943 were 7,901 tons against 6,385 tons in 1941 and 386 in 1940. Peanut acreage in Argentina for 1942-43 estimated at 112,000 hectars, an increase of 53 percent over the first estimate in the previous season.

Soybean.—Demand good, crude and refined. Offerings still inadequate. Tone firm. Local production increased recently. FDA recently made a special purchase of 600,000 pounds of refined soybean oil from an Ohio producer. Government deliveries of soybeans on lease-lend account during January and February aggregated 14,418,680 pounds.

Chicago, April 16.—Vegetable oil inquiry better. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, April 14.—What remains of the vegetable oils market, following further entangling regulations from Washington, was spotty and unsettled and the trade was generally discouraged. Castor, prime cold pressed, 13.5c. per pound, tankcars; coconut, crude, nominal at 8c. per pound to qualified buyers; soybean, crude, 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars; brown grease (scrapings from bottoms of animal and vegetable oils tanks which can be saponified), quoted at 7¾c. per pound in tankcars.

Linseed Oil

The local market for linseed oil remained quiet, but the tone was firm as the trend of prices in domestic flaxseed markets was mainly upward. Consumers and dealers were still disposed to hold off for the expected government action in the matter of ceiling prices for seed and oil. Shipping instructions were somewhat better, but withdrawals were still below normal for this period owing to the unfavorable weather for painting in many parts of the country. The government reported the recent special purchase of 1,500,000 pounds of edible linseed oil at 14½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Portland, Ore. Exports of linseed oil from Argentina in 1942 amounted to 33,520 tons against 9,715 tons in 1941 and 5,784 tons in 1940.

Minneapolis, April 16.—Linseed oil quiet. Government bought 1,000,000 pounds but civilian buying was limited mostly to core makers.

Shipping instructions fair to good.

Quotations on tankcar lots 15.2c. per pound; cooperage car lots, 16.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 16.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	8,460,000	6,160,000
Since Sept. 1	161,700,000	133,744,000

Los Angeles, April 14.—Major linseed oil sellers are firm at levels previously established, although some producers here are discounting tankcars by as much as a half cent. Flaxseed acreage

Association Meetings:—

American Tung Oil Association, Bogalusa, La., April 30 to May 1.
American Oil Chemists Society, New Orleans, La., May 12 to 14.
National Cottonseed Products Association, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La., May 17 and 18.
Bureau of Raw Materials for Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 9.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

in Imperial Valley this season is 144,618 acres with favorable conditions reported. Prospects in San Joaquin Valley also good. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 15.4c. per pound; drum car lots ex mill, 15.8c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 16.4c.

Chicago, April 16.—Linseed oil business fair. Tankcar, 15.5c. per pound.

Linseed Meal.—Spot supplies still lacking. Market quiet and nominal.

Minneapolis, April 16.—Linseed meal quiet.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	10,560,000	7,280,000
Since Sept. 1	309,960,000	258,852,000

Flaxseed

The trend of flaxseed prices was upward at times in Northwestern markets. Cash demand continued good.

Minneapolis, April 16.—Liberal cash flax offerings. Demand good and there was a little stiffer crusher competition. Shipping advices from the country are much smaller in volume now. Crushers are using up a lot more flaxseed than they are able to buy on sport or to arrive. Cooler weather resulted in subsidence of floods but many fields are too wet to work. Temperatures to the north have been decidedly low nights and the ground is frozen too deeply to permit of much work the next day. It is doubtful whether the farmers can plant as much acreage as they planned on, unless they do a lot of planting in late season.

Trade in futures very limited. May futures act tight and are hard to buy. Deliveries on May contracts are apt to be small and apparently local and outside crushers desire tenders regardless of quality.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May	July
Saturday	$3.21½	$3.05½	$3.02½
Monday	3.25½	3.09¼	3.04½
Tuesday	3.25½	3.09½	3.05
Wednesday	3.26½	3.10½	3.06
Thursday	3.27½	2.11½	2.06½
Friday	3.23½	3.09½	3.05

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	318,000	100,800	16,500	49,000
Since Sept. 1	16,724,900	8,609,000	1,992,300	634,600

Buenos Aires, April 16.—Flaxseed, $1.51 per bushel. Exports this week, 154,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 4,000 bushels to others, a total of 158,000 bushels. Visible supply, 40,945,000 bushels.

Cottonseed Oil

Stagnation continued to prevail in the market here for refined cottonseed oil futures. Cash oil was firm, with inquiries numerous and offerings scarce. A development of interest was the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This showed that consumption during March was 299,608 barrels, or about 60,000 barrels less than in February. The March consumption this year, however, was 90,000 barrels greater than in March last year, while consumption for eight months of the current season ended with March was 2,619,983 barrels, or 622,000 barrels more than in the corresponding period in the previous season. Hog receipts were light or moderate during the past week, but Western markets weakened on ceiling talk, prices at Chicago declining to the lowest point recorded since January. Reports concerning new cotton crop prospects were more favorable. Planting made fair to good progress in Texas, and preparation of the land was actively pushed in other States. The FDA reported recent special purchases of colored tropical margarin aggregating 5,557,500 pounds at prices ranging from .1536c. to .1574c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping point.

No sales. Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	13.95@14.45
June	....	....	13.95 bid

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Inquiry good, offerings light and tone firm in all primary markets. Unsold stocks at the mills at the close of March 39,853 tons, against 337,796 tons last year.

Atlanta, April 14.—Cottonseed meal, 8 percent, $38.60 per ton. Soybean meal nominal. Prime crude cottonseed oil at ceiling prices with offerings scant. The weather is good for land preparation and planting.

Memphis, April 16.—Offerings of vegetable oils and meals continue scarce. Inquiry good. Prices stationary.

Waxes

Although the local wax market developed little that would change the generally unsatisfactory aspect of affairs—from the standpoint of dealers—interest was found in the report received from Brazil and outlining the

—Continued on page 54

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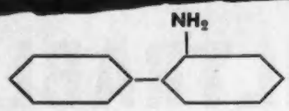
New Product Report



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A useful, low-priced intermediate

INTERESTING CHARACTERISTICS:

To many manufacturers, O-Aminodiphenyl, technical, offers possible relief from a shortage of aniline oil. It may also be used in resin compositions, in the manufacture of quinoline yellow type dyestuffs and as a plasticizer.

AVAILABILITY:

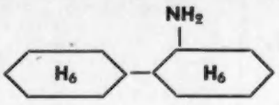
Now in commercial production and plentiful quantities are available at low prices.

SUGGESTED USES:

1. In resin compositions. **2.** In dyestuff synthesis to produce dyestuffs of quinoline yellow series characterized by their fastness and a shade of yellow having a green tone. (U. S. Patent 2,211,662, assigned to Monsanto.) **3.** As a plasticizer. **4.** As a replacement for aniline.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: purplish crystalline mass.
Molecular Weight: 169.1
Crystallizing point: 47.0°C. min.
Distillation range: 295.0°C. min. to 310.0°C. max.
Solubility: Only slightly soluble in water. Soluble in alcohols, esters, ketones, benzene, chlorinated aliphatic and aromatic solvents, pine oil, turpentine, vegetable oils, and to a limited extent in mineral spirits.



O-AMINODICYCLOHEXYL

A strong, primary amine

INTERESTING CHARACTERISTICS:

O-Aminodicyclohexyl promises to be of particular value in reactions where an essentially water-insoluble, strong, primary amine is required.

AVAILABILITY:

Now available only in experimental quantities.

SUGGESTED USES:

1. As an intermediate in chemical synthesis. **2.** In reactions where an essentially water-insoluble, strong, primary amine is required.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

Molecular Weight: 181.19
Appearance: colorless liquid.
Specific gravity: 0.936 at 25°/25°C.
Refractive index: 1.493 at 25°C.
Boiling point: 262.5°C.
Solubility: Only slightly soluble in water. Miscible with alcohols, esters, ketones, benzene, chlorinated aliphatic and aromatic solvents, pine oil, turpentine, vegetable oils, and mineral spirits.

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*Firm*_____

*Address*_____ *City*_____

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Sulphathiazole Reduced as Production Costs Decrease—Atropine Sulphate Lower With Stocks Excellent—WPB Releases Fine Chemical Allocations for April

Price developments in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week were confined to a lowering of quotations on atropine sulphate and sulphathiazole. Both developments were traced to the fact that production and consumption have contributed to a lowering of costs and could be passed on to those who buy from the producers.

There was also news interest in statements made by the head of the drugs, cosmetics and soap section of the Office of Price Administration to the effect that OPA will soon establish a committee of representative wholesale and retail drug companies to work out new, specific dollars and cents price ceilings on drugs and cosmetics. Such ceilings will require a complete and detailed study of prices and margins at all points in the distributive system, according to the government authority.

Interest was also to be found in the release by the War Production Board of its official allocations of fine chemicals for use in the month of April. There were twenty-one fine chemicals allocated, and their disposition will be found in the subjoined market paragraphs. However, similar allocations were made for heavy chemicals, coaltars, paint materials, petroleum products, fertilizer raw materials, and insecticides and the specific items are treated in their respective markets in this issue.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Atropine sulphate, 15c. per oz.
Sulphathiazole, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.5	241.5	239.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Ascorbic.—The War Production Board allocations of this acid for April use were as follows:—Granted in full for veterinary medicine. Granted 50 percent for food and milk. The allocation for civilian medicinal uses was based upon 100 percent of the requests, adjusted to 1942 use; 500 ounces or less were granted in full.

Alkanolamines. — WPB allocations for April use. Monoethanolamine was allowed to the extent of 40 percent for chemical manufacture, but most other civilian request were granted. Diethanolamine and triethanolamine were allocated in full except for inflated requests.

Atropine.—Sulphate reduced once more, dropping to $8.10 per ounce. Alkaloid sympathetically easier.

Bismuth Chemicals.—WPB allocations for April use. Granted in full for medicinal, cosmetic and industrial use.

Butyl Alcohol.—Normal butyl alcohol allocated as follows for civilian uses in April:—Granted in part (10 percent) for dibutyl phthalate, hydraulic brake fluids (60 percent), butyl derivatives other than those mentioned specifically in this report (27 percent), photographic and reproduction products (15 percent), industrial protective coatings (15 percent), medicinal and pharmaceutical (52 percent) resins and plastics (3 percent), textiles and coated fabrics (25 percent), and printing inks (50 percent). Denied for chemical manufacturing, monobutylamine, cellulose acetate sheets, butyl cellosolve, and butyl acetate. Granted in full for oil additives. Secondary butyl alcohol was granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except lacquers and thinners. Requests for lacquers and thinners were allowed to the extent of 27 percent. Tartiary butyl alcohol was granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Caffeine.—Allocations in April by WPB. Granted in full for medicinals, except where inventory was excessive. Granted in part for beverage use (approximately one-third of average monthly 1941 consumption adjusted for inventory, materials obtained by toll agreement, and doubtful importation.

Capryl Alcohol.—WPB granted no civilian requests for April use.

Castor Oil.—Production of castor beans in the state of Bahia, Brazil, in the 1943 crop year is expected to approximate 900,000 bags, or 54,000 metric tons. The 1942 crop was estimated between 42,000 and 45,000 metric tons. Consumption of beans in Brazil for making castor oil is not expected to exceed 3,000 metric tons.

Chicago, April 14.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Dichlorethyl Ether.—Allocation requests for April use granted by WPB in full for insecticides and cleaning compounds, and also for anasthetics.

Fish Liver Oils.—Government requirements bulking more and more as an influence on the consumption trend. Prices seem to have achieved a steadier position.

San Francisco, April 14.—While prices for the higher unit A fish oil material reflect no real increases of late, lower potencies creep closer to ceiling levels and are firmer. Stocks not at all large and that there must have been more buying of late months than appeared on the surface. 100,000 unit A oil is quoted at from 15c. to 16c. per million units.

Formaldehyde.—WPB April use allocations will be reported later.

Furfural.—Allocation requests for April usage were granted in full by WPB for all civilian requests except where excess stocks or inflated requests were evident.

Glycerin.—Was allocated by WPB for April as follows:—(a) drugs and pharmaceuticals: patent medicines, syrups and liniments (60 percent of base period), gelatin capsules and suppositories (100 percent of requests); U.S.P., N.F., and N.N.R. preparations (60 percent of base period); basic chemicals (100 percent of requests); bottled glycerin (limited to 1 and 2 oz. bottles); all other drug and pharmaceutical uses (60 percent of base period). (b) Synthetic resins-M-139: 100 percent of requests for uses allowed under M-139 (9.v.). (c) Synthetic resins M-246: 100 percent of requests for uses allowed under M-246 (9.v.). (d) Synthetic resins other than M-139 and M-246: allowed for same uses as are allowed for resins under M-139 and M-246 (9.v). (e) Ester gums: allowed for same uses as are allowed for resins under M-139 and M-246 (9.v). (f) Rubber products: 100 percent of requests. (g) Gaskets and cork liners: crown liners (none); gaskets (80 percent of requests); cork products other than crown liners (80 percent of requests).

Association Meetings:—

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 2 to 4.

Proprietary Association, Biltmore Hotel, New York, May 18 and 19.

Association of Food and Drug Officials, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo., May 24 and 28.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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(h) Cellulose films: cellophane (45 percent base period); meat casings (50 percent of requests); cape and bands (50 percent base period). (i) Glassine and greaseproof paper: glassine (70 percent base period); greaseproof (70 percent base period); vegetable fibre, food wrapping (70 percent base period). (j) Printing supplies: duplicate films, rolls and ink (50 percent base period); stamp pad, writing and drawing ink (50 percent base period). (k) Textiles: dyes (100 percent of requests); printed cloth (25 percent base period); dyeing and printing (25 percent base period); surface active agents (100 percent of requests); none for wood oil); sizing (25 percent base period); all other civilian textile uses (25 percent base period). (l) Leather products: (40 percent base period). (m) Adhesives: books and magazines (60 percent base period); envelopes (60 percent base period); coating, lining and scaling compounds (60 percent base period). (n) Paper, other than glassine and greaseproof: 100 percent of requests for sensitized paper and for substitute for leather; 50 percent base period for all other uses. (o) Emulsifiers for margarine: 100 percent of requests. (p) Miscellaneous chemicals and other uses: triacetin and diacetin (100 percent of requests); synthetic detergents (50 percent of requests); cutting oils and emulsifiers (100 percent of requests); sealing compounds other than adhesives (for resin purposes only); embalming fluid (limited to 1,150 pounds); lubricants (100 percent of requests); brake and industrial fluids (100 percent of requests); plasticizers (100 percent of requests); packing compounds (100 percent of requests); reconstructed oils (none for wood oils-100 percent for dyes); welding electrodes (100 percent of requests); soldering flux (100 percent of requests); research (100 percent of requests); cement, paste, and tapes (100 percent of requests). Uses denied: cosmetics, dentifrices, lotions, beverages, flavors, candy and all edible products except margarine, gum, shaving cream, tablet and pad adhesives, tobacco, emulsifiers for shortening, beverage crown caps, soaps, shampoos and hair tonics, protective coatings for most civilian uses.

Chicago, April 14.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Glycols.—WPB allocations for April. Ethyleneglycol was allocated for all uses in full with the exception of civilian anti-freeze which was allocated according to schedule. Propylene glycol was allocated in full to all users except flavors which were cut to about 50 percent and tobacco and cosmetics which were cut to previously established schedules. Mixed glycols were cut 50 percent on civilian uses and civilian anti-freeze requests were allocated according to schedule. Diethyleneglycol was allocated in full except for general plasticizers which were cut to approximately 20 percent and tobacco usage which was cut to 25 percent of the scheduled allocation. Triethyleneglycol for all civilian uses was cut approximately 50 percent. The total glycol allocation was cut in all cases where excessive stocks or inflated requests were evident.

Hexahydric Alcohols.—The allocation by WPB of crystalline sorbitol and technical sorbitol for April use was made only to direct and indirect military uses and to ascorbic acid. Mannitol was allocated to all uses except for glycerin substitutes which were divided. The non-crystallizing mixture was allocated to printers' rollers in full; glue plasticizers were cut to approximately 30 percent of requests; leather substitutes were cut to approximately 35 percent of requests; and gaskets were cut to approximately 25 percent of requests. All other civilian uses were denied. The above allocation was made after consideration of excess inventory and excessive requests.

Isobutyl Alcohol.—Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested in April allocation petitions to WPB.

Isopropyl Alcohol.—WPB April allocations. Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Lithium Compounds.—In the WPB allocation of lithium compounds for use in April it was possible to meet all essential civilian requirements in full with the exception of those for medicinals. It was impossible to schedule production of certain of the salts needed for that purpose. In all allocations, inventories were adjusted so as to keep stocks at practicable minimum levels.

Methanol.—WPB allocations for April. The synthetic article was granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except for automotive anti-freeze. Denied for automotive anti-freeze. Natural methanol was granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Methylethyl Ketone. — WPB allocations for April. Granted in full for accellerators and synthetic flavoring. Granted in part for dewaxing lubricating oils (54 percent), gasoline inhibitors and oil additives (67 percent), lacquer thinners, toluol substitutes (less than 1 percent), cleaners, removers (less than 1 percent), synthetic rubber and vinylite coatings (19 percent). Denied for all hospital waterproof sheeting, cellulose acetate sheets, inks, rotogravure, textiles, soaps, and cosmetics.

Polyvinyl Acetate. — WPB allocations for April. This resin was granted for all show adhesives replacing latex as permitted under M-15-f. It was allowed in full manufacturing adhesives for container sealing compounds, x-ray protective clothing, bottle crowns, fiber milk containers, laminated meat pails, surgical bandages, dental suction applications. Other applications included lacquer for photographic prints and lantern slides, respirator filters and chewing gum, and those were granted in full.

Polyvinyl Alcohol.—Small amounts were allocated by WPB for the following specialized civilian uses in April where no other substitutes were available; printers' rollers, teletype tape adhesive, protective coating for photographic plates and dairy filters.

Polyvinyl Formal. — None granted for civilian use in April.

Polyvinyl Butyral.—Was allocated by WPB in full for laminated safety glass for trucks, busses, and railroad equipment in April.

Quicksilver. — Signs of better weather and hence return of production in the direction of totals nearer to total capacity were noted. Meanwhile, consumption continues in excellent volume and a strong, stabilized situation prevailed.

San Francisco, April 14.—Quicksilver situation generally unchanged. Major mines have made a policy of selling several months ahead and spot market requirements are generally taken care of by smaller producers. All metal arriving quickly spoken for. Quoted at $191 to $192 per flask. Futures available at less when offered.

Sulphathiazole. — Reduced by 50c. per pound. Schedule, 1,000-pound lots, $3.50 per pound; 500-pound lots, $3.60; 100-pound lots, $3.65; smaller lots, $3.80 to $4.

Theobromine. — WPB allocations for April. Granted in full for medicinals except where inventories were excessive.

Trade Briefs

Peoples Drug Stores, Washington, March sales totaled $2,832,431, against $2,446,954 in March last year.

Raymond E. Gaylord has been appointed manager of the Royal division of Standard Brands, Inc., this city. Mr. Gaylord was recently general sales manager of the Rumford Chemical Works.

Coosa River Ordnance plant, operated by the Brecon Loading Company, subsidiary of the Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., has received the Army-Navy "E" production award for high achievement in the production of war materials.

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TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF MALLINCKRODT STANDARD STEARATE PRODUCTS

Name	Bulk in Fl. Oz. per Lb.	Metallic Oxide	*Extractable Acid	Softening Point
Aluminum Stearate Technical M	52	15%	6%	170° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical D	54	8.4%	7%	157° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical D 5-47	58	8.7%	4.8%	160° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical D Fluffy	70	8.2%	8%	148° C.
Flatting Agent No. 22	70	8%	7.5%	.....
Aluminum Stearate Technical T D (Formerly named No. 1-49)	80	7.7%	15%	130° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical T	48	6%	25%	109° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical T for Paint & Varnish Manufacture	76	6%	24%	115° C.
Calcium Stearate Technical	35	9%	1.5%	125° C.
Calcium Stearate Impalpably Powd.	125	9%	1.5%	146° C.
Zinc Stearate U.S.P. XII	160	14%	2%	118° C.
Zinc Stearate U.S.P. XII "S"	160	14%	2%	120° C.
Magnesium Stearate Technical	40	6.8%	2.5%	125° C.
Magnesium Stearate Impalpably Powd.	140	6.8%	2.5%	125° C.

The water content of stearates is limited to 1%. In most cases the actual amount is less.
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**The "Extractable Acid" is determined by extraction with boiling Acetone.*

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Standardized Stearates of Aluminum, Calcium, Magnesium, and Zinc are now available. Special applications of the soaps of many other metals have been studied in our laboratories. We invite you to draw on our extensive experience in the application of the Standardized Stearates, or to confer with us on your particular needs for other metallic soaps. Call our representative or write us today for the New Product Data Booklet on Stearates.

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Alcohol Price Set For Converted Distilleries

OPD Washington Bureau

Converted beverage distilleries producing industrial ethyl alcohol for sales to the government are required to make their computations of costs and prices on the basis of 190 proof alcohol, the Office of Price Administration announced April 13.

The converted distilleries and wineries were authorized by OPA in a recent action to use the special formula for pricing their ethyl alcohol in sales to the government. The formula, contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 28, is based on costs plus a fixed margin, and the producers were permitted to use estimated raw materials costs instead of the preceding quarter's actual costs in computing their ceilings for the quarter which began April 1, 1943.

Amendment No. 2 to MPR No. 28 precisely defines industrial ethyl alcohol as a gallon of 190 proof ethyl alcohol and also provides higher prices for delivery of ethyl alcohol of a proof higher than 190. A proportionate increase in the price for ethyl alcohol higher than 190 proof is allowed and a proportionate decrease in the maximum price for ethyl alcohol of 188 proof and higher but less than 190 proof is to be made.

—O-P-D—

'Sulfa' Drugs Classified Under U.S. Drug Law

A sterilized finger bandage containing a 5 percent sulphathiazole ointment is not regarded by the Food and Drug Administration as a new drug and may be sold for public use without medical supervision if adequate directions prescribing its use are provided on the label, the Administration reveals in trade correspondence just made public.

In other correspondence, the administration advises, that sulphonamide ointment intended for distribution to the general public for self use is considered to be a new drug within the meaning of section 201 (p) of the food, drug, and cosmetic act, and sales must be made only in accordance with the law.

In a third ruling the administration said that nose drops containing sulphathiazole is considered a new product but may be sold for public use when the evidence shows that it is safe when used under the conditions prescribed on the label.

—O-P-D—

Lamon Chemical Engages Eisenberger, Rosenthal

The Lamon Chemical Corporation, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, this city, has appointed Sidney Eisenberger as plant manager and Dr. Robert Rosenthal as chief chemist. Both men were formerly associated with Academy Laboratories, Inc., in similar capacities. They will supervise an expansion program and the construction of a new plant.

—O-P-D—

Contracts Awarded

Ferromanganese:—5,000 pounds, Philadelphia Navy Yard Supplies has been awarded to the Electro Metallurgical Sales, this city, at 6.92 cents per pound; requisition 31662, opened March 20.

Paraffin:—1,000 pounds, Philadelphia Navy Yard Supplies has been awarded to Smith & Nickols, this city, at fifteen cents a pound; requisition 32216, opened March 25.

Pro-Vitamin A:—1,899,924 grams, Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Washington, has been awarded to General Biochemicals, at 2.23125 cents per gram; F.S.C. 1317, opened March 26.

Soap, Hard, White:—300 cases, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington, has awarded to New Brunswick Laboratories at 39 cents a case; invitation 7085-S3, opened March 2.

Soda Bicarbonate:—8,400 kegs, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington, has been awarded to Merck & Co. at 3 cents per pound; invitation 7569-S3, opened March 2.

Soda Thiosulphate:—300,000 pounds, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington, has been awarded to Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, at two dollars and 89 cents per pound; invitation 7569-S3, opened March 2.

Turpentine:—3,750 gallons, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington, has awarded to Whitney & Oostlier at 79.2 cents per gallon; invitation 7461-5L, opened March 16.

—O-P-D—

Shell, Canister Develop Fibre Motor Oil Container

The Shell Oil Company, this city, and the Canister Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., announced jointly the development of a container of fibre, parchment paper and adhesives suitable for motor oils.

Anesthesia History Told

A brief history of anesthesia appears in the April number of *Priorities*, house magazine of Prior Chemical Corporation, this city. Some indication is given of the preoperative measures taken before the time of anesthetics, and the story tells of one famous operation which destroyed an old superstition relating to the opening of the abdominal cavity.

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A.D.M.A. Convention Program Completed

—Continued from page 7

and Method of Sterility Testing," E. B. Carter.

"Combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxoid," W. A. Feirer.

"Laboratory Animals Used in Biological Standardization," J. E. Schneider.

"Blood Substitutes," W. A. Jamieson.

"Standardization of Antipneumococcic Serum," S. D. Beard.

"Evaluation of Sero-Diagnostic Tests," S. D. Beard.

"The Place of Biologics in Warfare," Dr. M. V. Veldee, chief, Division of Biologics Control, National Institute of Health.

Brig. General C. C. Hillman, M.C., U. S. Army; Brig. General J. S. Simmons, M.C., U. S. Army; Brig. General George Lull, M.C., U. S. Army; Colonel C. F. Shook, M.C., U. S. Army; Colonel M. E. Griffin, M.C., U. S. Army; Colonel Clifford V. Morgan, M.C., U. S. Army; and Captain C. L. Andrus, M.C., Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, will take part in the discussions of the various subjects.

Election of section secretary.

Committee on Legislation

"The Operation of the OPA in Relation to the Drug Industry, Including an Explanation of the 'Automatic Regulation Establishing Maximum Prices for Drugs'," Lehan K. Tunks, legal staff, Chemicals and Drugs Branch, Office of Price Administration.

"A Review of Important Cases Affecting the Drug Industry," Donald S. Whitney, Norwich Pharmacal Company.

Monday, May 3

First General Session

Address of the president, John G. Searle, G. E. Searle & Co., Chicago.

Report of the executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Frailey.

Report of the treasurer, Robert Lincoln McNeil.

Report of committee on legislation, James G. Flanagan, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Appointment of committee on nominations and audit, by the president.

Memorials to deceased members, George Simon, chairman.

Report of scientific section, D. M. Copley, chairman.

Report of biological section, W. G. Malcolm, chairman.

Address, Fred J. Stock, War Production Board.

Luncheon

"Education, Research, and the War," Dr. Franklyn Bliss Snyder, president, Northwestern University.

Afternoon Session

"Full Mobilization and Utilization of Manpower in Time of War," Lawrence A. Appley, executive director, War Manpower Commission.

"Research and Therapeutics," Dr. Austin E. Smith, secretary, Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry, American Medical Association.

Address, Joseph D. Coppock, price executive, Office of Price Administration.

Dinner

"How May We Improve Our Respective Performance for a Better National Health," Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Department of Physiology, University of Chicago.

Address, Hon. C. Wayland Brooks, U. S. Senator.

Tuesday, May 4

Morning Session

Action on resolutions.

Report of nominating and audit committees and election of officers.

Transportation, F. P. Campbell, chairman, Committee on Transportation.

Symposium on Military Medicine

Conducted by Colonel Clifford V. Morgan, M.C., Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

Plans and Operations, by Lt. Col. Arthur B. Welsh, M.C., U. S. Army Plans Division, Operations Service, Office of the Surgeon General.

Aviation Medicine, by Colonel Walter S. Jensen, M.C., U. S. Army, Acting Air Surgeon Army Air Forces.

Supply Service, by Colonel Clifford V. Morgan, M.C., U. S. Army, Deputy Chief for Material, Supply Service, Office of the Surgeon General.

The Treatment of Burns, by Captain E. G. Hakansson, M.C., U. S. Army.

Luncheon

Address, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor, the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Ladies are invited to attend all sessions. Registration fee for men $14, for women $8. This includes tickets for luncheons on Monday and Tuesday and dinner Monday night. The convention will be the guests of the Chicago members at a cocktail party held in the Crystal room of the Palmer house, May 2, from 4 to 6 p.m.

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Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

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American Botanicals . .

S. B. Penick & Company is preparing to gather another choice crop of more than 200 American botanical drugs in the Blue Ridge mountains of North Carolina. Because of labor shortages caused by wartime conditions, this year's crop of many items may not be as large as those of previous years. Nonetheless, experienced field supervisors at collection depots maintained throughout collection areas, will be as meticulous as ever in selecting the finest plants, barks and roots the hills can offer, gathered at their optimum for active principles. They will be equally meticulous in sorting, grading, drying and curing these drugs to retain their natural potency.

Control laboratories rigidly supervise the quality of S. B. Penick & Company American Botanicals from the field to the manufacturer. Quotations on any American drug for which there is a commercial demand will be promptly submitted on request.

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Blood Root, N. F.	Golden Seal Herb	Senega Root, N. F.
Canada Snake Root, N. F.	Juniper Berries, N.F.	Spikenard Root, N. F.
Cascara Bark	Lady Slipper Root	White Pine Bark, N. F.
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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices and Gums

Collection Outlook Discouraging for Domestic Botanicals—Hill Dwellers Working in Lowland War Industries at High Wages—Unceiled Country Prices Already Rising

Of far more importance than mere change in spot prices for domestic botanicals last week was the result of a trip through the primary market, made by a prominent botanical drug dealer for the purpose of lining up the prospects for collection of domestic drugs this year.

The report was definitely adverse in its overall aspects. First the natives in the hills have been drained to the lowland war factory areas. Second, those remaining in the hills have current wages that make them "rich" when compared with the skimpy income of normal times. Third, conditions arising from the war program have removed almost all the incentive to botanical drug collection that prevailed in the past.

With so many foreign sources of supply totally shut off by the war; and with the commercial communications to points still open to trade being thoroughly disorganized, not to say disrupted, labor shortage in the collection areas for domestic crude drug but adds a hue, deeper and more somber, to the general overall picture of the botanical crop prospects. It is a fact that few important crude drugs indigenous to the United States also grow in foreign countries. The sole solution of the domestic problem would seem to be for botanical drug dealers to discover some way of enticing already highly paid workers back to the field of not too well paid crude drug collection.

Balsams

Peru.—Steady, but lacking more than jobbing request for prompt deliveries.

Tolu.—Little local competition. Stocks moderate and in very firm hands. Demand distinctly routine at all times.

Barks

Black Haw.—Carryover expected to be comparatively small. Probably less than some had expected. Local values reflect a firmer undertone and position on both root and tree bark.

Soap.—Generally higher at 11¾c. to 12¼c. per pound for whole; powdered, 17c. to 18c. Domestic cut bark, 16c. to 17c. The replacement position has forced the above price development.

Wahoo.—Spot root bark priced lower at 45c. to 46c. per pound. Root bark at Virginia shipping points priced at 47c. Spot tree bark, 28c. to 30c. Tree bark at Virginia shipping points, 24c.

White Pine.—Rossed bark on spot priced at 7c. to 8½c. per pound; at North Carolina shipping points, 7c.

Beans

Tonka.—Holding steady to firm under two influences:—First, shipment price plus transport costs; second, restrictive factor of the GMPR on prices for spot goods.

Vanilla.—Prices remain firm. After deliveries have been made from quantities recently brought in from European sources there does not remain much more than a conservative reserve whereby to satisfy consumer needs between now and further accessions to the spot supply from whatever source. Meanwhile, the outlook for Mexican vanilla has not improved much if any, and there is little chance for more than the recently estimated moderate quantity of new crop goods to come on this market. All spot reports showed absence of substantial competition.

Berries

Juniper. — Last Wednesday, local sellers raised their prices to a minimum of 45c. per pound and a maximum of 55c. It was the spot dealers' reflection of developments in the domestic primary market. An advice from the source stated that prices for fresh picked machine cleaned berries were advanced to 37c. per pound on April 10, being quoted f.o.b. source. The advance was laid to increased collection costs and the impossibility of replacing stocks to sell at the 30c. to 32c. level. Labor was said to be the main problem. Prices had been fairly soft here for some time, mainly because some had fairly low cost goods in hand and found few takers of spot merchandise at any price.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Cohosh root, black, 9c. per lb.
Echinacea root, 4c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 15c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 1c. per lb.
Soapbark, whole, ¾c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Papain, powdered, 15c. per lb.
Wahoo, root bark, 3c. per lb.

Spices and Gums

Advanced

Arabic gum, sorts, 1½c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
natural, 2c. per lb.
Coriander, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, natural, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ¾c. per lb.
Oregano herb, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, star, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Morocco, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 17c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
Sage, California, Dalmatian type, 3c. per lb.
Leucophylla, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.4	253.3	253.1	324.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Flowers

Chamomile. — The firmer and higher market maintained well regardless of the lack of substantial and widespread consuming request. Further rise would surprise no one.

Pyrethrum. — According to the War Production Board April allocation notification, the sole civilian allocation was for agricultural purposes and distribution was made according to recommendations of the Food Distribution Administration.

Saffron.—Substantial quantities of Spanish flowers offered out to very large number of potential buyers. Offered at $26 per pound. Not a single reply received to the offering.

Gums

Arabic.—Once started on a rise, momentum sufficient to keep the movement going has developed and late last week cleaned amber sorts were minimum at 19½c. to 20½c. per pound after sales at 18¼c. Powder, 26c. to 28c. Large quantities of goods have been taken up by long established

Association Meetings:—

American Spice Trade Association, Astor Hotel, New York, May 11 and 12.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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- BENZOIN GUM
- BOLDO LEAVES
- BUCHU
- CELERY SEED
- CHAMOMILES
- CINCHONA BARK
- COCILLANA
- CORIANDER
- CORN SILK
- DANDELION
- ERGOT
- FENNEL SEED
- FOENUGREEK
- GENTIAN ROOT
- GINGER
- GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
- HELLEBORE RT. White
- HENBANE
- HOREHOUND
- IPECAC
- IRISH MOSS
- JUNIPER BERRIES
- KOLA NUTS
- LAUREL LEAVES
- LAVENDER FLOWERS
- MARJORAM
- OLIBANUM GUM
- ORANGE PEEL
- PAPAIN
- PEPPERMINT
- PSYLLIUM SEED
- QUINCE SEED
- RHUBARB ROOT
- ROSEMARY
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COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
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dealers who believe that it will be increasingly difficult for some recent importers to get import license. Since then, the manufacturing consumer has come to the market in some force. The two influences, acting together, have brought the spot market to much stronger and higher position.

Karaya. — Stronger and scarcer despite recent arrivals. The license situation is not an easy one for importers to crack, quantities licensed for import being far below normal import commitments of importers.

Locust Bean.—In low supply and without sign of a return of fair sized stocks to the spot market at an early date.

Tragacanth. — The higher and stronger market thoroughly maintained. Some holders of strictly No. 1 quality ribbon gum have withdrawn from market. Others report no stocks whatsoever. The few willing to sell hold strong views.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel.—Catastrophic drop in spot price for limited quantity of Greek leaves. Quoted at 38c. to 40c. per pound without business resulting. Prices on Portuguese material shaded to 14½c. to 15c.

Oregano.—Some excellent quality Mexican material offered at 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, being a slight price rise.

Passion Flower.—The situation continues to tighten as the supply becomes micrimetric. Minimum now at 10c. to 11c. per pound but new crop in about sixty days may change the current price trend.

Sage.—California leucophylla offered on Pacific Coast at lower quote of 42c. to 43c. per pound. Dalmation type of California origin shaded to 72c. to 75c.

Senna.—Experimental plantings of this article being made in the Imperial Valley of California and in southern Georgia.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—In very low supply in most quarters. Cannot be replaced.

Ergot.—Still a dull article following the slightly improved inquiry and sale a fortnight ago. Not unlikely that a bid might be accepted.

Lycopodium.—Believed to be a very fair carryover of this article, but the highest quality does not appear to advantage in that angle of the market.

Papain.—Weaker trend of spot prices on powdered material continued and quotations last week were noted at $3.75 to $4 per pound.

—Continued on page 53

—O-P-D—

Doerr Pharmaceutical Foundation President

—Continued from page 7

president, Charles S. Beardsley, vice-president of the Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind.; secretary, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president and secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association; treasurer, S. B. Penick, S. B. Penick & Co.

Mr. Doerr, who is regional vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., will lead a drive to provide educational opportunities for both men and women now urgently needed as pharmacists. He has called a meeting of officers and directors to discuss plans to be held in New York April 26.

—O-P-D—

W. Wrather Nominated Gelogical Survey Head

William Embry Wrather has been nominated director of the Geological Survey by President Roosevelt. For twenty-five years Mr. Wrather has been a consulting petroleum geologist in Dallas, Tex. Dr. Walter C. Mendenhall, whom Mr. Wrather has been nominated to succeed, retired February 27, after twelve years as director and forty-eight years' service in the Geological Survey.

—O-P-D—

Prof. Hopkins to Retire

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, professor of biochemistry at Cambridge University for nearly thirty years, plans to retire. Prof. Hopkins, who is eighty-two years of age, is credited with discovering vitamins in 1906. He received the Nobel prize for medicine in 1929.

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Ad Rate Increase Boycotters Fined

Acting Attorney General Charles Fahy has announced the filing in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of an information charging the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York and fifteen of its department store members with violation of the antitrust laws by boycotting the *New York Times*. All sixteen defendants pleaded nolo contendere, and each was fined $5,000, the maximum under the statute.

The information charges that the department store defendants agreed between March 5 and 10, 1943, to withdraw their advertising from the *New York Times* unless that newspaper cancelled an advertising rate increase which it announced March 6 and which was to become effective May 7.

It was charged that the defendant stores withdrew such advertising as part of the concerted effort, through meetings of the association attended by representatives of the stores, to regulate advertising rates for the *New York Times* which were not scheduled to take effect for two months. The information alleges that the stores suggested the *New York Times* substitute for the proposed advertising rate increase a new price to the public of five cents for the daily *Times* and fifteen cents for the Sunday *Times*. This the newspaper refused to do.

—O-P-D—

Cresylic Acid Price Data Out This Week

OPD Washington Bureau

The order of the Office of Price Administration fixing the margins to be allowed on sales of imported cresylic acid to consumers is scheduled for issuance this week.

Under the program arranged by authorities in this country and in England, British exports will funnel through the Coaltar Controller there and be imported here only by the Defense Supplies Corporation, which will distribute the acid among present importers for sale by them to consumers under a fixed markup.

Particulars of this program were given in *OPD* last week. Complete details of the arrangement are expected to be contained in the forthcoming OPA announcement.

—O-P-D—

Government Secret Contracts Exempted From Price Control

OPD Washington Bureau

All sales of commodities or services to the United States government or any friendly government under terms of a secret contract or subcontract were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Administration April 16.

Many such transactions already had been exempted. Today's action, contained in supplementary order No. 42, effective April 22, extends the exemptions to all commodities covered by any OPA regulation.

—O-P-D—

Crude Oil Price Boost Recommended by Ickes

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase in crude oil prices, averaging 35 cents a barrel, to encourage exploration has been recommended to the Office of Price Administration by the Petroleum Administrator for War, Harold L. Ickes, it was disclosed April 16 at hearings before the small business investigating committee of the house. Whether the price advance will be allowed was not divulged.

Sumner Pike, director of the fuel price division of OPA, said that the President's "hold the line" order "greatly affects" the oil situation, but added that he interpreted the price control and stabilization act and the order as requiring him to adjust prices where necessary to the war effort.

—O-P-D—

Standard Synthetics Stocks Damaged in Fire

Standard Synthetics, Inc., aromatic chemicals and essential oils, reported last week that its offices, laboratories and warehouse suffered considerable water damage as a result of a fire at its premises 119 West Twenty-fifth street, this city. The damage was caused by the continued stream of water poured into the floor above the Standard Synthetic organization to extinguish the blaze.

—O-P-D—

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 52

Roots

Blood.—Scarcity rarely greater. Practically nominal position likely to remain until new collections be obtained.

Cohosh.—Black root sharply higher at 18c. per pound, but the blue item remained at 9c. to 10c.

Echinacea.—Higher at 23c. to 25c. per pound and offerings remain light on spot and in the primary market Sales at 25c. reported.

Gentian.—Holders seeking reduction of stocks. Numerous potential sellers inquired as to local brokerage facilities last week.

Licorice.—The Russian root offered spot at 7½c. per pound fell on deaf ears last week. There is also a plentiful supply of Indian root which does not excite potential buyers to loosen the purse strings.

Turmeric.—Alleppy higher at 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Practically no Madras available.

Seeds

Caraway.—Higher prices on Syrian seed. Dewhiskered, 63c. to 64c. per pound; natural, 58c. to 59c. Moroccan seed, down to 70c. to 72c.

Celery.—Indian seed shaded to 36½c. to 37c. per pound.

Coriander.—Indian seed higher at 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound. No Morocco seed available.

Dill.—Natural seed advanced to 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Dewiskered, 11c. to 11½c., unchanged.

Fennel.—Higher and considerably firmer at 9¾c. to 10c. per pound.

Poppy.—Turkish more active at rise in market to 38c. to 39c. per pound.

Wormseed.—Higher at 11c. to 12c. per pound as primary market growers who have no ceiling put pressure on prices.

Spices

Allspice.—This article is in nominal position.

Cassia.—Market believed entirely cleared of offered stocks.

Cinnamon.—Even No. 2 Ceylon now classified as nominal at 62½c. Actually this is far over official ceiling price.

Ginger.—No. 2 Jamaica root shaded to 28c. to 29c. per pound; No. 3, 26c. to 27c. Cochin root prices hold.

Paprika.—Extra fancy Portuguese cheaper at 36½c. to 37c. per pound.

Pepper.—Attempts to buy white peppers often develop fact that possible suppliers insist on some kind of a combination transaction—a sale of pepper in combination with some other spice, such as paprika or clove.

Pimento.—Some goods believed afloat to United States port offered at 25c. to 25½c. per pound. Nothing spot Tampa under 25½c., according to spot information.

—O-P-D—

Rotenone Insecticides Packaging Rules Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Minor changes in provisions for packaging of rotenone insecticides were made April 16 by the War Production Board through issuance of conservation order M-133 as amended. The amended order provides that WPB may at any time issue directions to processors concerning the package size for rotenone insecticides.

It also exempts from the various restrictions on delivery any rotenone insecticides packaged in quantities of 1 pound or less in solid form or 1 pint or less in liquid form.

PD-1A Users Must Utilize Jan. 16 Version

Business firms and individuals who normally apply for priority assistance on form PD-1A are warned by War Production Board officials that, beginning April 15, only applications made on the revised version of that form issued January 16, 1943, will be considered. The new form is printed in two colors, yellow to be used in applying for preference ratings for items to be exported without further processing in the United States, and white for all others. Ample supplies of each are now available in WPB field offices.

—O-P-D—

Orbis Chicago Office Moved

The Orbis Products Corporation of New York has announced that its Chicago offices are now located at 660 North Dearborn street. The phone number remains the same.

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N.Y. Paint Club Officers Nominated

A. R. DeVos, of Breinig Brothers, Inc., has been nominated for the presidency of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for the ensuing year. Others nominated for office are:—

Vice-president, Louis Gillespie, of Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company; treasurer, H. E. Hendrickson, of S. Winterbourne & Co, and secretary, P. N. Hamilton, of the Harshaw Chemical Company. Nominees for the executive committee are:—A. E. Horn, of the A. C. Horn Company; W. H. Mathews, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, and A. J. Wittenberg, of the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Procter & Gamble Cited For 'Teel' Ads by F.T.C.

Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, has been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting "Teel," a liquid dentifrice, and with unfair disparagement of tooth pastes and powers sold by competitors. The commission charged that "Teel" advertisements assert most pastes and powders contain abrasives which harm the teeth. Tooth pastes and powders do contain abrasives, but these do not cause cavities, the FTC said, adding that "since Teel has no abrasive qualities it cannot as effectively clean teeth, it is inferior as a cleansing and polishing agent to many of the popular brands of pastes and powders and its use permits discoloration which can only be removed from the teeth by a substance having abrasive properties"

—O-P-D—

New Paint Formulas Necessary, Says WPB

—Continued from page 3

lacquer unit, Protective Coatings Section, Chemicals Branch, War Production Board, Washington, to the New York meeting, April 14, and supplemented Mr. Belcher's address by presenting the wartime position of the national association. After specifically dealing with the wartime exigencies of paint manufacture, Mr. Trigg reassured the trade that there will be continued adequate supplies of paint for civilian as well as military use, reiterating statements which he had made at a similar meeting in Boston, Thursday of the previous week. Mr. Trigg said that the paint industry has gone to war, with 75 percent of production now going for military purposes. Mr. Trigg made clear that there will be sufficient paint to meet civilian demands, but that continued experimentation and the exercise of the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the paint industry will be a wartime activity to supplant materials now exclusively used for war purposes.

Other Meetings

Mr. Belcher of WPB and E. E. Hoffman, Director of the National Industrial Finishes Division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, addressed the Philadelphia meeting, which was held April 13, at the Warwick hotel. D. M. Gray, consultant, Protective Coatings and Materials Branch, War Production Board, and Laurence Kiefer, secretary, Trade Sales Division, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, addressed meetings at Cleveland, Statler hotel, April 12, and Chicago, Drake hotel, April 13. and Chicago, Drake Hotel, April 13.

J. G. Hager, consultant, Protective Coatings Section, War Production Board, and Mr. Kiefer addressed meetings at Denver, Denver Athletic Club, April 14, and Minneapolis, assembly room, W. H. Barber Company, April 16.

A. C. Goetz, consultant, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Unit, Chemicals Branch, War Production Board, and George H. Priest, jr., priorities consultant, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, addressed meetings at Dallas, Melrose hotel, April 13; St. Louis, Coronado hotel, April 14; Louisville, Brown hotel, April 15, and Memphis, Peabody hotel, April 16.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats, Waxes

Waxes

—Continued from page 43

probable size of the 1943 production. The estimate set the figure at about 600 tons. The annual production in the State of Bahia, Brazil, usually ranges between 500 and 600 metric tons. The output in 1942 was estimated roughly at 500 tons.

Fatty Acids

Demand for general list of fatty acids continued good. Production curtailed in some cases by inadequate supplies of raw materials. Tone firm.

Chicago, April 16.—Fatty acids in demand. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Sardine.—Local refined supplies light. Inquiry slow. Market firm.

Whale.—Quiet and firm. In light supply here.

Baltimore, April 14.—Sales of several more tanks of old menhaden oil were reported during the past week at the ceiling of 8.9 cents per pound. So far as known no business on a when-and-if-made basis was done. Additions to stocks also seemed to be lacking, the experiment of Winter fishing tried in Florida having proved to be decidedly discouraging.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Firm at ceiling prices. Supplies still limited on spot. Inquiry good.

Tallow.—Deliveries on unfilled contracts taking bulk of output. Inquiries numerous. Prices at ceiling.

Animal Oils

Lard.—Steady movement on unfilled contracts. Spot stocks generally light. Tone firm.

Neatsfoot.—Production still below normal. Supplies inadequate for demand.

—O-P-D—

Granville M. Read has been made assistant chief engineer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Lemon Contract Obligations Will Be Met—Wormseed Crop Prospects Grow Darker—Ceiling Stops Peppermint Dealers From Buying—Stocks Low

Reports concerning activity in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals contained little that was new last week. It is more or less certain that the lemon oil needs of the country will be supplied. It is also reasonably certain that the crop of wormseed oil will be reduced because of a lack of fertilizer and the Maryland county agricultural agents "suggestion" that wormseed growers drop that article in favor of vegetables.

These aspects of the market were developed during the previous week, but additional confirmation was received during the period under review. Also, it was sure that local peppermint oil dealers cannot go on distributing that material unless they are permitted to sell at prices in line with the at present much higher quotations in the primary market. Spot and source prices are at a virtual parity, and dealers who pay $5 per pound for oil cannot sell into consumption at that figure—and remain in business very long. So far as dealers here are concerned, they are doing all that can be done now—they are sitting tight and hoping for a just revision of their ceilings.

The latest report of purchases of caraway, grapefruit, lemon, nutmeg, orange, tangerine, and wormseed oils by the Food Distribution Administration of the Department of Agriculture shows that during the month of February, none of these oils was bought by that body.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.3	245.3	239.1	324.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Rather narrow spot market but prices display stability.

Anise.—Very firm and steadily moving toward possible elimination of all supplies.

Caraway.—Not much available and sellers show definite reserve to orders save those from their regular customers.

Cedarleaf.—This item tends firmer and higher prices would not surprise. In fact, some have already raised their quotations.

Cedarwood.—Demand should show seasonal gain and the supply will not be found to be excessive in any direction at this time. Prices very firm.

Cinnamon.—The Ceylon article may still be bought and imported here, but war makes despatch and arrival highly uncertain. The price holds firm in all markets offering at this time.

Dill.—More activity expected in not far distant future. The labor situation in domestic areas cultivating seed and making oil may have an adverse effect on stocks to meet consuming needs of next Fall.

Geranium.—There may be oil in Madagascar and Reunion Islands, but it does not get started toward this market. Comment last week was that the oil that is there would probably have to be bought from the British who control the islands.

Juniper.—Collectors of the berries report a rise in interest on the part of potential buyers. No reverberations in the oil market as yet.

Lemon.—Further confirmation of the ability and willingness of sellers of domestic oil to take new orders from new customers and to renew and even extend old contracts was received last week. It is conceded that a container problem vexes the Pacific Coast producers. The labor supply is not too satisfactory. But there is plenty of fruit and plenty of peel for making oil. It is certain that contract obligations will be met and consumers can best aid in that respect by returning containers to the producers with all possible speed.

Lemongrass.—Ample stocks have assured consumers that their needs could be readily supplied and hence the tendency at this time is to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Orange.—Asked as to the present condition of the orange oil market, one of the largest dealers in that article declared last week that his family was using it in place of water for all household and personal purposes. Which was to say that the stocks were far larger than demand can take up at this time.

Peppermint.—Farmers are holding their oil at prices which in most instances are the maximum prices at which the local essential oil dealers can sell legally. Which means that they are selling none to spot dealers. The situation is a standoff between dealers here and farmer-producers in the primary market. Meanwhile, the official price bodies in Washington show no signs of that sort of action which gains importance in ratio to its speed.

Rosemary.—High quality oil well maintained in price and whenever shading of quotations is alleged, it is also said that it was on oil of the lower grades. The stocks here seem to be ample.

Spearmint.—Sellers show reserve. They report limited demand but show no disposition toward price unsettlement. In fact, primary market prices would preclude profitable sales at less than the current spot quotations.

Sweetbirch.—Labor is going to be a tough problem to solve this year, and it is not unlikely that total production will drop below normal. There is a fair-sized carryover stock.

Wormseed.—Further confirmation of the suggestion that production will drop this year was received last week. Numerous former growers have reported their fields already being consecrated to the growing of vegetables for humans rather than wormseed for the worm-ailments of animals. Oil now in hand is likely to be needed later on. Of course, local dealers' prices are controlled by the GMPR, and the ceiling is around $2.75 to $3.10 per pound, approximately.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Still very firm. Stocks called moderate and not likely to increase. Little local competition.

Amyl Acetate.—More inquiry for the perfumers' grade, and a much firmer situation appeared to be developing.

Amyl Salicylate.—Kept in low sup-

Association Meetings:—

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 12 and 13.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, May 24 and 25.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Toronto, June 7 and 8.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Replaces Oil Anise in Technical Products

ANNOL MM&R

The growing list of well-known users of this splendid, scientifically manufactured replacement is a tribute to its efficacy.

Annol MM&R *costs but a small fraction of the natural oil* and yet has the characteristics of Anise Oil and can be used successfully in technical products wherever the odor of Anise is desired.

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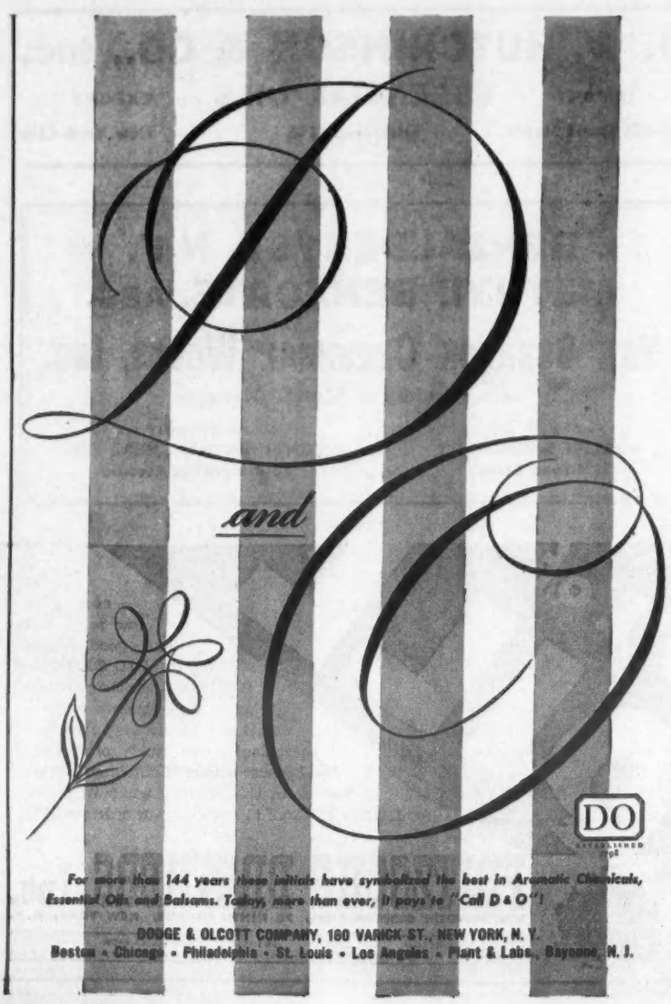
"Odor Problems Disappear When Aromatic's Specialists Are Near"

METHYL ACETOPHENONE



For more than 144 years these initials have symbolized the best in Aromatic Chemicals, Essential Oils and Balsams. Today, more than ever, it pays to "Call D & O"!

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ply by the inability of producers to get sufficient raw material to create a production even with the consuming capacity of the trade.

Anethol.—Very firm. Lacking price change, but growing in strength as stocks show a steady decrease.

Benzaldehyde.—Production little changed. Is less than consumption and is likely to remain so for the duration, or until increase in raw material allocations is effected by WPB.

Benzyl Compounds.—Every one of them is in short supply. Small shipments are made to consumers, but the total of production has to be carefully rationed if justice to all consumers is to prevail.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Some deliveries on new orders have been made, but in the main sellers restrict shipments to regular and long-established customers. There is no surplus in any quarter. Nor is there likely to be one.

Ethyl Acetate.—A less active market noted without prices being unsettled or unchanged.

—O-P-D—

Goldberg with Florasynth

H. Goldberg, research chemist, has joined the Chicago staff of the Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., synthetic aromatics, this city. He will devote much of his effort to the study of technical problems relating to customers' production requirements.

—O-P-D—

Lueders' 25-Year Club Adds New Member

Miss Ginevra M. Manning, secretary to Edward V. Killeen, formerly president of and still associated with George Lueders & Co., essential oils and aromatics, this city, became a member of the company's Twenty-five Year Club, April 15. Miss Manning was the thirty-third employee of the Lueders organization to serve it for a quarter of a century. Miss Manning was presented with a wrist watch by the company, and a combination radio and victrola was given by officers and employees.

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VAN AMERINGEN ★ HAEBLER, INC.

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Food Technologists to Hear Downey on Essential Oils

Arthur H. Downey, head technician for Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Chicago branch of the Food Technologists, April 20. He will speak on "Essential Oils: Their Application to Food Manufacturing."

—O-P-D—

Glencoe Distillery Sold

Glencoe Distillery Company, Louisville, has been sold to the National Distillers Products Company, and McKesson & Robbins, Inc., who jointly purchased the capital stock of the company.

ANETHOL
EUGENOL
CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE
OIL OF CASSIA IMITATION

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prospect for Elevation of Price Ceilings on Crude Petroleum and Commensurate Markups in Derivatives Darkened Anew By Opposition Based on President's "Freezing" Order

Recently revived hopes of petroleum producers for federal government authorization of a general upward revision of prices for crude oil ranging from 25 to 50 cents per barrel in the oilfields of the Southwest and all other regions wherein no markups had yet been approved have gone glimmering within the past week, as strong opposition, based upon the President's recent order freezing prices and wages, has developed in the House of Representatives Interstate Commerce Committee, whose support representatives of the Independent Petroleum Association and Petroleum Industry War Council had endeavored to enlist in their cause.

Prior to receiving this setback, the independent oil producers had believed that they had won the backing of the Petroleum Administrator for War and that this official had made a recommendation of some sort on this score to the Office of Price Administration. But the opposition of the House committee has seemingly placed an insurmountable barrier in the pathway of a speedy authorization by OPA of any markup of crude oil prices outside the California fields well calculated to lead to an eventual increase in the cost of the principal derivatives to consumers of six-tenths of a cent to one and one-sixth cents per gallon.

OPA had now extended to all other heavy crude oil fields in California its March 26 authorization of advances in the maximum prices ranging up to 25 cents per barrel which it had then granted in favor of twenty specified fields in that state.

Meanwhile, the supply situation in high-solvency aromatic and other special usage naphthas and liquefied gases has grown still tighter, chiefly because of the inadequacy of tankcar facilities and a further diversion of fractionating capacities of the larger refineries to the production of components of high-octane gasoline for our air forces.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Tightness in the high-solvency aromatics under allocation control is becoming more pronounced daily. WPB reports that for April it has granted applications for such allocations in full for all uses except non-essential civilian kinds while denying those of the latter type. The rush for aromatics with distillation points above 330 degrees is growing in impetuosity and the demand for aliphatics is likewise intensified. With the supply of xylol-based products being steadily reduced, it is expected that there will soon be a shortage in aliphatics, also.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Moving in steadily increasing volume.

Lacquer Diluent.—Buying interest expanding.

Mineral Spirit.—Purchasing interest reaching larger proportions daily.

Rubber Solvent.—In brisk call with greater activity expected as the synthetic rubber production program gets further under way.

Stoddard Solvent.—Demand running high.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Though war production contractors are still absorbing the major portions of offerings, the paint trade continues taking fairly sizable quantities.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 16

Aromatic Solvents.—Heavy call, no price change.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Movement active, market steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Good interest, prices firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Call expanding, market holding.

Rubber Solvent.—Larger takings, quotations stiff.

Stoddard Solvent.—Better call, no price change.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Purchasing good, market strong.

San Francisco—April 16

Aromatic Naphthas.—All divisions continue active. War needs extensive and takings on their account further reducing supplies otherwise available for civilian uses.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—In moderate call.

Lacquer Diluent.—Very active.

Rubber Solvent.—In brisk demand.

Stoddard Solvent.—Continues in good request.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint industry steadily filling its needs.

Tulsa—April 16

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Movement to paint trade, and especially to war contractors, reaching sizable proportions.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, Western Pennsylvania, Nos. 2 and 3, ½c. per gal.; 36-40 gravity, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Still moving briskly into consuming channels, largely into the production of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber. WPB's distribution rulings on butadiene for April show none of this derivative allocated for civilian use.

Heptane.—Continues in moderately active request.

Hexane.—Buying interest fairly brisk.

Octanes.—Purchasing movement keeps up fairly well.

Pentanes.—In steady, although rather light, demand.

Propane.—Many producers unable to fill all requirements. General market situation similar to that in butane.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 16

Butane.—Call extensive, market strong.

Heptane.—Demand good, prices holding.

Hexane.—Buyers interested, prices firm.

Octanes.—Good buying, with tone stiffening.

Pentanes.—Sizable purchases, market steady.

Propane.—Interest picking up, quotations firm.

San Francisco—April 16

Butane.—Becoming more sought for than ever with one big Pacific Coast refiner withdrawn from the commercial market, because of diverting fractionating capacities to 100-octane fuel for air forces.

Propane.—Entire available supply being taken up rapidly.

Tulsa—April 16

Butane.—Buying movement reaching large proportions.

Propane.—Most suppliers finding it difficult to meet all requirements.

Petrolatums and Waxes

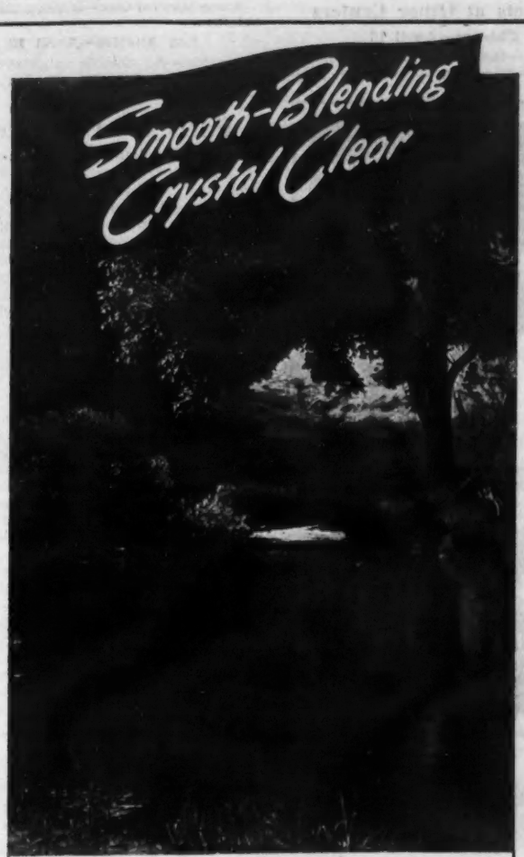
Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest continues heavy.

Paraffin.—Tightness in this market has reached an acute stage, which has qualified it for inclusion in WPB's list of supercritical materials subject to redistribution of any surplus supplies not required for war production work. WPB's distribution rulings for April on chlorinated paraffin show none of this material has been allocated for civilian use.

Petrolatums.—An unabated demand is still noted for U.S.P., veterinarian and industrial grades.

White Mineral Oils.—Purchasing movement reaching fair proportions in both technical and U.S.P. grades, with business in the former slightly outstripping that in the latter.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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Crystal clear . . . unmatched brilliance and all the qualities that assure finer, smoother preparations stem from Penn-Drake's seventy years' refining experience. And these *better* qualities do not deteriorate on dealer's shelves.

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TECHNICAL
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N.J.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 16

Paraffin.—Good call, prices holding.

Petrolatums.—Demand active, no price change.

White Mineral Oils.—Inquiry fair, market firm.

Los Angeles—April 16

Paraffin.—A notable shortage continues to be reported on the Pacific Coast.

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS

From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization

SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. • Refinery, WARREN, PA.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Although recently intensified efforts to induce PAW to recommend to OPA a general lifting of crude oil prices in all fields by 25 or even 50 cents per barrel appear to have been nullified temporarily by the President's order freezing prices and wages, predictions continue to be made by independent producers that sooner or later some such incentives will have to be granted for swelling the output, which has been proving inadequate for nearly a year and a half, in order to meet the constantly increasing war requirements.

Fuel Oil.—In Western Pennsylvania's upper field, refiners have marked up their prices for No. 2 and 36-40 gravity fuel oils a quarter cent per gallon, making their revised quotations 6½-7⅝c. and 6½c., respectively, while also raising their figures on No. 3 oil an eighth cent to a revised range of 6½c-7¾c.

Gasoline.—Instead of easing within the past three weeks, the gasoline supply situation on the East Coast is reported by the American Petroleum Institute as still further tightened, chiefly as a result of excessive consumption by motorists in New York's metropolitan area and New Jersey following the lifting of the ban on pleasure driving. To remedy this condition, it is feared that OPA may feel impelled to reduce the value of gasoline rationing coupons from 3 gallons each, covering a four months' period, to one and a half gallons each, with a continuance of the four months' period of validity, instead of the hitherto customary two months' period.

Kerosene.—Western Pennsylvania refiners have marked their prices up an eighth cent per gallon for 45 water-white, so that their revised quotations now show a wide range, from 6.55 to 8.05 cents.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Glyco Products Company's administrative offices will be located in 26 Court street, Brooklyn, after April 15.

Frank Haas, St. Paul, Minnesota, has been named field officer in the WPB Labor Production Division.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has purchased the Evart gas field in Osceola county, Mich., from the Taggart Brothers Company, Big Rapids, Mich.

Consolidated Oil Corporation stockholders at their annual meeting May 19 will vote on a proposal to change the name of the company to Sinclair Oil Corporation.

Sulphuric acid production has been started in a new plant in El Salvador on a scale of 300 to 400 pounds daily, sufficient to meet domestic requirements and to take care of any likely export demands from Honduras and Nicaragua.

—O-P-D—

Oil Operations to Get Low Finance Rate

OPD Washington Bureau

Financing of oil operations at a low rate of interest by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was pledged this week by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones in a letter to Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, but on the condition that operators seeking loans for development purposes will have better security to offer than the mere prospect of striking oil.

Shell Oil Shifts Division Managers

Shell Oil Company has appointed J. G. Jordan, formerly manager of the Cleveland Division, manager of retail sales for the West coast territory, with headquarters at the company's head office in San Francisco. R. D. Kizer, formerly in charge of the Detroit division, has been appointed acting manager to succeed Mr. Jordan at Cleveland. John Southworth, formerly manager of light oil sales for the West Coast territory, has been appointed manager of the Detroit division.

—O-P-D—

Rerefined Lubricating Oils OPA Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has exempted from the fuel oil rationing regulations rerefined lubricating oil, which may be used as a substitute for the heavy types of fuel oil in industrial heating and processing. Used lubricating oil, such as crankcase oil drained from gasoline engines, can be burned in place of No. 5 and Bunker "C" fuel oil in furnaces designed to use these heavy fuel oils, after it has been filtered and heated to remove foreign particles and gasoline.

—O-P-D—

Graphite Prices Ceiled by OPA

Maximum prices for domestically produced graphite were established April 13 by the Office of Price Administration. The ceiling prices for domestic crystalline graphite concentrates, 80 percent of which will pass through a 50 mesh screen, are:—

Carbon content	Cents per pound f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse
65% but less than 70%	4½
70% but less than 75%	5
75% but less than 80%	5½
80% but less than 85%	6
85% but less than 90%	7
90% and up	8

—O-P-D—

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Not Subject W.P.B. Order M-150

PRELIMINARY DATA ON A NEW PETROLEUM NAPHTHA

(Reference Sample No. 9188-a)

Gravity (A. P. I.) 49-50

I. B. P.	236° F.
20%	253
50%	262
70%	270
90%	287
Dry	304

ANDERSON-PRICHARD INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

Now in Commercial Production.

Our Laboratories Will Assist You in Reformulating.

KAURI BUTANOL VALUE 47-50

Solvency = Blend 80% Apcothinner, 20% Xylol
Color — Water White
Flash + Plus 50° F., T.C.C.
Residue — Very Slight
Odor — Aromatic
Spot Dry — 2-2½ Mi.
Aromatic Content — 22.0% to 26.0%, Toluene and Xylene Range

Atlantic Division: D. H. LITTER CO. NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA

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Fertilizer Materials

Difficulty in Securing Sufficient Labor and Transportation Space Delays Shipments of Fertilizer Materials—One Producer Names New Potash Selling Schedule

Difficulties in procuring adequate transportation facilities have retarded the movement of fertilizer materials in the northerly sections of the agricultural areas. The unseasonably cold weather, however, has tended to delay the planting season, but it is considered possible that a sizable distribution of prepared fertilizer will be effected in time for belated seedings. Meanwhile, demand for ingredients of the Victory Garden compound is reaching huge dimensions, as the owners of an estimated 18,000,000 family gardens are calling upon the mixers of this grade.

Most of the organics are in such scanty supply as to be virtually unobtainable by fertilizer mixers, but further relief from the threatened shortage of nitrogenates is being furnished by the War Production Board's April allocations. These include such chemical products as soda nitrate, ammonia sulphate, ammonia, urea compound, cyanamid, anhydrous ammonia and other liquid ammoniates.

Issuance of new price schedule of potashes was made by one producer for the 1943-1944 season. The producers' price schedule which covers shipments from April 1 to March 31, 1944, has been announced fully six weeks earlier than a year ago. This new schedule revealed no important price changes. At present there are more orders for potash than can be filled. Attempts to expand output have been retarded by labor shortage, and outlook at present is not overly encouraging for improvement in labor conditions.

No relaxation could be noted in the consuming demand for superphosphates. Plant capacity for production of ordinary phosphates seems ample to meet demand, but labor and transportation difficulties have caused delays in shipments at intervals. Production of triple superphosphate has been large, but only a limited quantity of this material has been available for domestic use, because so much has been required for export. Its concentrated form permits large savings in use of vitally needed cargo shipping space. Tankage has continued in a tight position. Bureau of Economic Research has attempted to relieve the present tension by authorizing the importation of 5,000 tons of meat scrap and liver meal from South America to the Pacific Coast, but the scarcity of shipping space has delayed the shipment.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	72.0	71.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Buying conditions have not improved materially. Importations of castor beans from Brazil have enabled pressers to amplify their output of cake and oil. But demand has exceeded current production and the market for pomace has remained in a tight position.

Nitrate of Ammonia.—Consuming demand has continued active and the call for shipments has been sufficiently heavy to absorb production. The market has retained the same firm position recently noted.

Nitrate of Soda.—WPB has granted April allocations for synthetic in full for all civilian uses for which it was requested.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Allocations have been granted in full for April by WPB for all civilian uses for which it was requested. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended April 10 indicate a production of 38,858,520 pounds from that source.

Sulphate of Manganese.—Arrivals involving sizable dimensions of manganese ore were noted last week. Shipments of sulphate have been made promptly and supplies have been sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand. Prices are unchanged.

Tankage.—With the prepared feed interests taking all of this material that the packers do not require for their own use, fertilizer mixers are unable to obtain even a scintella of the grades formerly alloted to them. Bureau of Economic Research has attempted to ease the tension in feed grades by authorizing the importation of 5,000 tons of meat scrap and liver meal from South America to the Pacific coast. To date there has been such a shortage of shipping space, this material has not been brought in.

Potashes

One of the large producers has announced a new potash price schedule. There was no vital change in quotations. In the April allocation for potash WPB gave consideration to transportation requirements, consumers' inventories, and the recommendations of the Food Production Administration. Allocations were made in even car lots, and were somewhat more liberal in certain areas according to the recommendations of the Food Production Administration. Larger quantities of the low grade salts were allocated in those areas nearer the sources of supply.

No appreciable reductions were made in quantities requested for industrial uses. Allocations of muriate of potash for agricultural uses amounted to 85.2 percent of the requests for such use. Requests for sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia greatly exceeded the available supplies. For agriculture, allocations of the former amounted to only 51.8 percent of the amounts requested, and of the latter 52.8 percent. Allocations of run-of-mine potash were 242.4 percent of requests, since the supply of run-of-mine potash is relatively larger than that of muriate, it was substituted for muriate to a limited extent in the South and Southwest.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—Demand for raw and steamed bone has kept ahead of supply. This condition is also effective in bone meal. These markets hold the same tight position recently noted.

Phosphate Rock.—While labor shortages have been experienced, processors in most instances are getting enough Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock to satisfy requirements. Demand has continued active and the market has retained a steady position.

Superphosphate.—Consuming demand has continued active enough to absorb production, and supplies have been kept at a relatively low level. The government is calling for large quantities of superphosphate while a large part of the triple output has been taken on lend-lease for Great Britain. Plant capacity for production of ordinary phosphate is larger than the probable demands, although occasional tight situations may develop unless adequate reserves are maintained.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Heavy shipments have been made to the consuming trades. Producers have been able to meet requirements regardless of a broad demand. The market retained a steady position. The continued scarcity of pyrites has kept that market in a nominal condition.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, April 16.—The movement of fertilizers to the farms continues heavy. Weather conditions have been favorable for land preparation. Quotations of the limited materials available are as follows:—

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda:—$30 per ton, port basis.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29 per ton, port basis; $28, ovens.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $38.60 per ton.

Baltimore, April 16.—Preparations for the planting of crops are late for the season because of a scarcity of workers and also in consequence of the weather.

Fish Scrap.—Characterized by a scarcity of offerings. No sales of scrap are reported, though buying interest has been active. This product quoted at $72.50 per ton, f.o.b., for 60 percent protein content and $78.50 per ton for 65 percent protein.

Superphosphate.—Ceiling for Baltimore, Lynchburg and Richmond established at 64c. per unit of available phosphoric acid, and with the level for Portsmouth and Norfolk at 63c. The ceiling for North Carolina towns is 62c.

Tankage.—Offerings of this ammoniate show no material increase. The ceiling is $5.10 and 10 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Dried Blood.—Trading still held down by the scarcity of offerings. The ceiling has continued at $4.95 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Bone.—Prices unchanged at $50 per ton for 1 and 60 flour and 3 and 50 ground raw material, f.o.b. shipping point, while 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies are at $49 to $50 per ton.

Chicago, April 16.—Inquiry has been better than for some time. Blood is reported moderately active. Tankage quiet and bone materials firm.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, unground, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.40.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21; 50 percent bone and meat scraps, $68.

Los Angeles, April 16.—Like other parts of the country, the California area could easily make use of thousands of additional tons of chemical and organic fertilizer materials if they were available. Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia Phosphate.—Nominal at $48 per ton for 16-20 grade, delivered inland California points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Nominal at $38 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—Supplies very light. Quoted if and when available at $4.95 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Grinding cost, $7.50 per ton. Bags additional.

Bone Meal.—Market strong; supplies light. At $45 to $48.50 per ton for the steamed variety.

Castor Pomace.—Quoted at $27.50 to $30 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Mustard Seed Meal.—Supplies light. Quoted nominally at $37 per ton.

Nitrate of Soda.—Quoted at $33 per ton in 100-pound bags; $32.40 in 175-pound bags; bulk lots at $30, f.o.b. cars, Oakland or San Pedro.

Superphosphate.—Quoted at 65c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Bags, $1.02 per unit.

Tankage.—Supply tight. Dry rendered, ground, 50 percent, quoted at $58 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles in bulk, bags extra. Wet rendered, $5.10 per unit of ammonia.

—O-P-D—

Nitrogenates Corn Belt Deliveries Provisos Set

—*Continued from page 5*

applicant can receive more than 50 percent of his requirements for such fertilizer for use on field corn, all other eligible applicants must have received at least 50 percent of their requirements. (3) Deliveries above 50 percent of the requirements shall be made in equal percentage to all eligible persons, wherever practicable. (4) Fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents shall make available as high a percentage of this fertilizer for other group B crops as for corn.

Group A crops grown in the Corn Belt include:—field crops—cotton varieties normally stapling 1⅛ inches or longer, fiber and seed flax, fiber and seed hemp, hybrid corn for seed production only, peanuts and soybeans; vegetable crops—dried beans, snap and lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, onions, peas, peppers, Irish and sweet potatoes, spinach, sweet corn, tomatoes, and vegetable seeds. Group B crops include all crops except those in group A and certain crops on which the use of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen is prohibited by food production order No. 5.

—O-P-D—

'Excess' Peanut Growers Get $10 Distribution

OPD Washington Bureau

A distribution payment of $10 a ton, less outstanding indebtedness to the government for 1942 seed, to farmers who delivered "excess" or oil peanuts to designated grower agencies under the 1942 peanut program, has been authorized by the Department of Agriculture. Payments to growers will be made with the approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation by peanut grower cooperative associations designated as agencies of the Secretary of Agriculture for the purchase and sale of peanuts.

—O-P-D—

McCormack Heads Newport

John A. McCormack has been elected president of Newport Industries, Inc., succeeding A. A. Schlesinger, who was named chairman of the board and chairman of a newly created executive committee. Mr. McCormack has served the Newport organization since 1931 as vice-president in charge of operations.

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, Hot Springs, Va., June 21 to 23.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
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READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

6 Chrome Steel Vacuum Vessels, 1200 gal. Jacketed and Agitated

6 Copper Vacuum Pans, Jacketed; up to 500 gal. capacity

8 Steel Rotary Kilns, 7'6" x 60'

2 Mikro No. 4 Pulverizers, 24"; with motors

4 Tyler Hummer Vibrator Screens, 3' x 5' and 4' x 5'

2 Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5' x 30'

2 Louisville Slop Dryers, 6' x 35'

2 New Shriver 12" Filter Presses, rubber covered

1 Sweetland No. 10 Filter Press, 54 leaves

15 New and Rebuilt Powder Mixers, 200 lb. to 2000 lb.

35 Steel Storage Tanks, up to 20,000 gal.

30 New and Rebuilt Steam Jacketed Copper Kettles, up to 500 gal.

1 Ross 40 gal. Mammoth Pony Mixer

8 Pony Mixers; Day, Ross, Kent; 8 gal. and 15 gal.

6 Pebble Mills from Lab. size to 250 gal.

8 Mass or Dough Mixers; double arm; up to 4 Bbl. size

1 Raymond 2 Roll High Side Mill

6 Schutz O'Neill Sugar Mills and Pulverizers

1 J. B. Williams "Miller Special" BX Hammer Mill

8 ILG Unit Heaters, 3000 CFM and 5000 CFM

2 Brunswick Kroeschell Refrigerating Compressors

2 Sharples Super Centrifuges, clarifier type

1 Steel Rotary Pressure Digester, 6' diameter x 17'6" long

2 Glass Lined Jacketed Tanks, closed top; 550 gal. each

2 Ceramic Stoneware Oblong Tanks, about 550 gal. each

2 W. & P. Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. and 150 gal.

1 Ellwell Parker 4000 lb. Electric Platform Truck

1 Package Machinery Co. Cube Wrapper

1 National Packaging 2 Station automatic Powder Filler

Pumps, Fillers, Labelers, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Packaging Equipment and Factory Handling Units

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ESTABLISHED CINCINNATI firm covering part of Ohio, Indianapolis and Louisville, Ky., would be interested in representing actual producers of chemicals, oxides, colors, oils or other materials. BOX 380, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE ARE interested in representing producers of heavy chemical, drugs, pharmaceutical products or other materials for Mexican Republic, covering all territory. Bank references. Laboratorios Beraza, Sabino 256, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

Business Wanted

WANTED—Medium size paint manufacturing business, preferably now operating in New York area. Will act quick. BOX 381, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR QUICK sale—One 6,000 gallons railroad car type steel tank, approximately 30 to 35 tons sulphuric acid; one 6,300 gallon lead-lined wooden tank; two 2,600 gallon lead-lined wooden tanks; one 30 H.P. Frick return tube boiler with fittings; one 3 H.P. electric motor; one flat office desk; one steel filing cabinet; one typewriter; one typewriter desk and miscellaneous. BOX 379, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 357, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

REGULAR DELIVERIES salicylic acid USP available at schedule prices for army, navy, and/or essential defense work bearing proper priority. BOX 372, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

MATERIALS OFFERED—Litharge, 06c. per lb.; manganese dioxide, 03c. per lb.; sodium fluoride, spot stocks, any quantity. H. Potter, 12 Henry street, Bloomfield, N. J.

OFFERING 500 pounds magnesium peroxide, 100 pounds zinc peroxide, commercial grade, at 75c. pound. For details write to BOX 382, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit the prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus or unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 383, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 356, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Offered

FOR SALE—Manufacturing plant; fully equipped to manufacture potassium chlorate. Equipment includes electrolitic cells, motor generator, extracting, drying, and milling. Plant fully set up, ready to operate. With a production of 2,000 pounds daily. Will rent space. Bison Laboratories, 80 Leslie street, Buffalo, New York.

—Continued on page 61

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

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SPECIAL
25—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen, with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard guage
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

8—PEBBLE MILLS 1—Patterson 6' x 7', Silex Lined; 1—6' x 5', Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" rubber lined; other sizes.
8—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16 x 40.
8—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.

3—W. & P. MIXERS, size 21-X-BB Jacketed, 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. Jacketed; other sizes.
4—4' x 6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 30, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other smaller sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m.d. CENTRIFUGALS. ball bearing.
8—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5—Roll High Side; No. 1 eater Type; No. 6000.
3—All Copper EVAPORATORS; 1 Badger triple 430 sq. ft. per effect, complete; 1—Standard triple 350 sq. ft. per effect, complete.

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7—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 1—Buffalo, 5' x 30'; 5—Devine 4' x 25'; 1—Devine, 4' x 30'.
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50—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
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35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE PACKAGING UNIT.
1—No. 9 SWEETLAND FILTER, 42 leaves, as 2½" ea
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
1—Sperry 42" x 42" CAST IRON FILTER PRESS, plate-frame, 55 chambers; 1—Shriver 36" x 36", washing 60 chambers; 20 others, 30" x 30" to laboratory sizes.
2—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6' x 24' Iroquois and 1—5' x 30' Iriquois, ½" shells; 1—4' x 30'.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23' high.
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1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4' x 10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, cast iron bodies, copper tubes and copper tube sheets, total 4400 sq. ft. heating surface, complete with pumps.

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Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 60

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2—Triple Effect Evaporators.
1—Raymond 2-roll high side Mill.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—3600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
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2—400 gal. closed lead lined Tanks.
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1—5'x8' Buflovak Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—7'6"x75' Christie Dryer.
3—Atmospheric Double Drum, 3'x8', 4'x8'.
2—Devine 2'x10' 4'x30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary, 3'x30', 4'x30', 5'x35', 6'x65', 6'x100'.
1—Rotary Indirect, 6'x45', monel lined.
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1—Steel Jacketed Mixing Kettle, 5' dia. x 6' high.
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1—Badger 1000 gal. Copper Still.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Kettle, 42"x60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2', 2'6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jcktd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jcktd. Kettles, 50 to 2000 gal.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—American Tool 40" Rubber Lined Basket, motor driven with 15 HP AC motor
2—Tolhurst 60" Copper Baskets
1—Weston 40" Suspended, 40 HP AC motor.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended 15 HP AC motors.
8—Tolhurst 48", 40", 48", self-balancing
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MIXERS

2—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
10—Trough Mixers, Lab., to 75 gal.
5—Change Can, 8 to 40 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 365 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

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1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 30"x36", cast iron, 43 chambers.
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3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10.
2—Stoneware Filters, 50 and 100 gals.

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1—No. 1 Raymond Mill, motor driven.
7—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½'x3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36", 75 to 100 gal.
15—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x32", 16"x40".
3—Raymond Roller Mills, 2, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
1—Mikro Pulverizer, 24".
5—Hardinge Ball Mills, 3' to 5' dias.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

3—Pfaudler 5½'x8½' Glass Lined Tanks, 1,500 gal.
1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
3—Lead Lined, 1700 gal., Vacuum.
1—Lead Lined, 1700 gal., with agitator.
2—20'x20', open top, Steel.
3—Copper, 2000, 2500 gal.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1000 gal.
19—Steel, 3500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
6—Vapor Heaters, 100 to 500 sq. ft.
1—S. & K. Heat Exchanger, 27 sq. ft.
1—Single Effect Evaporator, 3200 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
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3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
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Must have experience in the printing and paint industries, and a broad knowledge of dyes, oils and waxes. Must be able to handle all phases of production in an active plant. Man between 35 and 40 preferred. Slight physical handicap no deterrent.
We are currently 70% in war work, but have retained a substantial number of our peacetime clients.
If interested, brief your background, mail to Box 368, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Used equipment of all types and size. Will PAY CASH and remove immediately. Single machines or entire plants. Write or wire collect, giving full description and lowest cash price.

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43—Stainless Steel Filter Press Plates, 24"x24".
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1—No. 4 Mikro Pulverizer.
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1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—Besch-Russ No. 6 Compound Vac. Pump.
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ASSISTANT CHEMIST, by well-established manufacturer of paints, mastics and similar specialties, in large Eastern city. Give age, draft status, experience and salary expected. Replies confidential. BOX 387, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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5' dia. x 14', insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,080 gals.

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3'9¼" O.D. x 9', like new.

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New, open top, dished bottom, 1" outlet, mounted on stands, 100 gals. each.

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9' dia. x 5' deep, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P. (this is a new kettle).

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Sifters and Mixers, 50 to 2000 lb. cap.

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HOUCHIN AIKEN Mixer, 100 gal.

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300 gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Kettle

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST — Skilled in market research and use development, cost studies and surveys wishes to change position. Has thorough understanding of chemical industry—organic and inorganic—heavy chemicals and fine. Experience fully supplemented by well rounded knowledge of equipment, equipment problems, and industrial personnel. BOX 376, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PROCUREMENT! PURCHASING! Expediting! Seventeen years in chemical industry, covering heavy, fine, and pharmaceutical chemicals; broad technical education; skilled in procurement and expediting; knows processing equipment, electrical equipment, gears, pipes, fittings and accessories; draft exempt; employed, but desires opportunity for greater responsibilities and complete utilization of experience. BOX 377, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL engineer, Ph.D.; 25 years' experience in the production of organic materials, plant installation of new processes and plant operation; process development and improvement a specialty. Now employed; draft exempt. BOX 378, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—358 dms
BABASSU KERNELS—47,480 bgs, 4,748,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
1,666 bgs, 166,600 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
CARDAMOM—15 half chests, 1,500 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
CASTOR BEANS—1,000 bgs, 150,000 lbs, McFadden & Bro
1,016 bgs, 152,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,016 bgs, 152,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co
2,540 bgs, 381,000 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
CINNAMON—140 bls, 14,000 lbs, Volkart Bros
QUILLS—20 bls, 2,000 lbs, Dodwell & Co
250 bls, 25,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
COCHINEAL—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co
89 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
COCOA BEANS—417 bgs, 33,400 lbs, Chase National Bank
38,400 bgs, 7,680,000 lbs
2,800 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,948 bgs, 398,000 lbs, Bank of London & South America
6,400 bgs, 1,280,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
7,395 bgs, 1,479,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
COPRA—4,000 cwt
GUM, COPAL—472 bgs, 63,472 lbs, France, Campbell & Darling
149 bgs, 19,360 lbs, O G Innes Corp
253 bgs, 33,088 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
HAIR, COW TAIL—14 bls, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
12 bls, F P Woll & Co
20 bls, Silvio Raguine & Co
26 bls, N Wagman & Co
16 bls, Horwich Vitkin Co
GOAT—87 bls, American Meshed Fur Co
KYANITE—100 tons, Charles Taylor Sons & Co
NUX VOMICA—341 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, BABASSU—272 dms, First National Bank
150 dms, Bankers Trust Co
CITRONELLA—28 dms, 112 cwts, Volkart Bros
COCONUT—Quantity
COD—330 dms
CODLIVER—110 dms, Bankers Trust Co
380 dms, C T Smith & Co
378 dms, McKesson & Robbins
53 dms, R J Prentiss & Co
519 dms, Olaf Hertzwig
1,148 dms
LEMONGRASS—6 dms, 5,700 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
6 dms, 5,725 lbs, United States Rubber Co
PALM—7,254,655 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PAPAIN—10 half chests, 1,000 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
WAX, BEES—200 bgs, 22,220 lbs, Smith & Nichols
200 bgs, 22,110 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
198 bgs, Brown Bros Harrisann Co
457 bgs
OURICURY—112 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Smith & Nichols
220 bgs, 44,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
63 bgs, 12,600 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Imports

ASPHALT—54,770 bbls, Continental Oil Co
MAGNESITE—677 tons

—O-P-D—

BEW Asks Output Data On License Requests

Applicants for licensees to export commodities which require some degree of manufacture must indicate the production status of such products in filling out form BEW-119, the Board of Economic Warfare pointed out April 14. The board said that one of the following statements should be entered under question 11 of the application form:—1. Material is not yet produced. 2. Material is in process of manufacture. 3. Material has been produced.

Authority of the Board to seek this information was granted by the Bureau of the Budget, it was stated.

Fats, Oils Production and Consumption

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption and stocks of animal and vegetable fats and oils for February, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, with comparative January, 1943, figures, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Factory operations					
	Production Pounds		Consumption Pounds		Factory and warehouse stocks Pounds	
	February	January	February	January	February	January
Babassu, crude	.....	.....	505,000	1,102,000	10,710,000	12,364,000
Babassu, refined	.....	.....	300,000	190,000	134,000	843,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	5,622,000	5,132,000	2,479,000	2,080,000	10,050,000	9,481,000
No. 3, crude	1,902,000	1,483,000	1,394,000	1,739,000	4,817,000	4,108,000
dehydrated	491,000	758,000	876,000	1,142,000	7,922,000	7,828,000
sulphonated	.....	.....	344,000	419,000	1,213,000	1,403,000
Chinawood or tung	1,068,000	350,000	1,052,000	787,000	31,308,000	31,043,000
Coconut, crude	8,924,000	8,362,000	7,117,000	6,132,000	146,491,000	136,684,000
Refined	3,434,000	2,675,000	3,423,000	3,922,000	4,732,000	5,109,000
Corn, crude	19,762,000	20,811,000	19,748,000	20,022,000	18,751,000	19,302,000
Refined	18,446,000	18,314,000	11,937,000	8,763,000	12,264,000	14,016,000
Cottonseed, crude	123,138,000	165,824,000	145,769,000	162,588,000	140,655,000	153,873,000
Refined	134,595,000	151,406,000	145,702,000	132,710,000	318,380,000	327,618,000
Linseed	69,346,000	71,780,000	41,558,000	37,820,000	278,601,000	289,245,000
Olive, edible	3,477,000	3,036,000	117,000	118,000	7,421,000	6,616,000
Inedible	[2].....	[2].....	63,000	70,000	647,000	1,075,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	.....	424,000	436,000	9,491,000	9,681,000
Oiticica	.....	.....	258,000	326,000	7,485,000	7,031,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	[2].....	[3].....	[3].....	1,077,000	[2].....
Refined	.....	.....	39,000	[3].....	452,000	480,000
Palm, crude	.....	.....	3,061,000	3,805,000	85,481,000	83,210,000
Refined	.....	.....	39,000	[2].....	452,000	480,000
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	16,426,000	12,477,000	14,291,000	10,134,000	17,743,000	13,281,000
Refined	13,529,000	9,366,000	4,902,000	4,686,000	21,470,000	15,499,000
Sesame	.....	.....	[7].....	[8].....	642,000	187,000
Soybean, crude	107,739,000	109,704,000	97,197,000	81,206,000	108,735,000	99,156,000
Refined	89,103,000	73,875,000	80,168,000	62,320,000	69,995,000	63,545,000
All other	1,534,000	2,116,000	1,745,000	1,352,000	34,728,000	27,754,000
Animal Fats						
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fat)	156,653,000	183,090,000	5,183,000	5,167,000	124,598,000	112,008,000
Neatsfoot oil	286,000	259,000	520,000	492,000	2,076,000	2,255,000
Tallow, edible	10,691,000	11,525,000	6,808,000	5,216,000	6,244,000	5,696,000
Inedible	70,301,000	68,686,000	98,160,000	103,440,000	166,070,000	175,391,000
Fish Oils[4]						
Codliver oil	90,000	144,000	574,000	557,000	9,322,000	7,411,000
Cod oil	[7].....	21,000	758,000	799,000	4,719,000	5,020,000
Marine mammal oils	.....	.....	891,000	1,014,000	54,222,000	57,093,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]3,871,000	[5]5,909,000	11,436,000	10,613,000	133,542,000	133,028,000
Other liver oil	356,000	346,000	231,000	181,000	2,896,000	2,252,000
Greases						
Greases, including garbage and house, other than wool	44,026,000	44,419,000	56,241,000	48,474,000	92,668,000	102,965,000
Wool grease	1,110,000	1,180,000	1,352,000	1,461,000	4,015,000	4,039,000
Other Products						
Glycerin, crude, 100% basis	13,352,000	13,070,000	14,029,000	12,670,000	11,692,000	10,011,000
high gravity and yellow distilled	6,771,000	6,371,000	4,070,000	4,070,000	21,971,000	22,979,000
Chemically pure	5,550,000	5,626,000	2,012,000	2,127,000	22,998,000	22,954,000
Hydrogenated oils—						
Edible	118,329,000	104,246,000	117,020,000	103,237,000	30,099,000	29,878,000
Inedible	13,975,000	12,582,000	13,709,000	13,802,000	6,020,000	6,687,000
Shortening	124,958,000	119,748,000	263,000	320,000	41,285,000	43,230,000
Winterized vegetable oils	37,378,000	30,456,000	4,730,000	4,802,000	42,968,000	35,449,000
Secondary Products						
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,847,000	[6].....	2,305,000	[6].....	702,000	[6].....
Grease and lard oil	7,472,000	5,731,000	3,691,000	3,439,000	5,407,000	5,166,000
Oleo oil	8,931,000	9,428,000	2,521,000	3,202,006	5,080,000	5,182,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,187,000	6,352,000	5,841,000	4,858,000	[7]12,196,000	[7]9,959,000
Stearic acid	4,892,000	4,589,000	2,417,000	2,396,000	[8]9,122,000	[8]9,263,000
Stearin, animal, edible	4,264,000	3,956,000	3,836,000	3,745,000	3,400,000	3,073,000
Inedible	4,877,000	3,787,000	953,000	809,000	3,264,000	2,681,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	11,776,000	12,543,000	10,006,000	11,155,000	13,057,000	10,749,000
Tallow oil	859,000	1,169,000	856,000	863,000	2,783,000	2,653,000

Fats and Oils, Raw Materials: February

The preliminary statistics of the raw materials used in the production of animal and vegetable fats and oil for February, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, with comparative January, 1943, figures, follow:—

	Tons			
	Consumed		On hand	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 28	Jan. 31
Castor beans	7,941	7,162	5,389	3,998
Copra	6,914	6,501	23,651	4,841
Corn germs	29,591	30,458	502	528
Cottonseed	397,326	528,418	759,428	1,049,405
Flaxseed	100,303	103,974	188,883	252,178
Olives	11,222	10,154	1,158	776
Soybeans	366,460	368,800	863,453	940,600
Tung nuts	3,368	1,287	3,606	4,370
Other	2,486	2,473	1,839	2,807

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administration collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 3,741,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 8,000 pounds of menhaden for February, and corresponding figures for January are 5,768,000 and 86,000 pounds.
[6] Comparable figures for January not available.
[7] Includes 5,395,000 and 3,330,000 pounds in hands of producers for February and January, respectively.
[8] Includes 1,906,000 and 1,942,000 pounds in hands of producers for February and January respectively.

Acrylic Resin Scrap Control Eased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

General preference order M-260 was amended by the War Production Board April 18 to ease some of the restrictions on delivery and use of acrylic resin scrap under the provisions of the order which controls distribution of acrylic monomer and acrylic resin. The amendment eliminates the scrap from the specific control provisions but provides for control over its use, processing, delivery, or acceptance of delivery under special directions from WPB.

—O-P-D—

Langdale to Centralize Naval Stores Operations

Harley Langdale, extensive naval stores operator and president of the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, has purchased a site on the Clyattville road, near Valdosta, Ga., where he will establish a central distillation plant and general concentration point for his naval stores operations of South Georgia.

—O-P-D—

Paint Oils Exemption Procedure Announced

—*Continued from page 3*

tion from the Director of Food Distribution.

Application for this authorization must be filed on form PD-600 by the fifth of the month following the use of oil and must give complete information as required by the order. If the possibility of exemption is doubtful and the manufacturer desires an interpretation prior to using the oil, he should refrain from filing form PD-600 and request the interpretation by letter to the Fats and Oils Branch, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Industrial Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

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(Parenthetic figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Dilorolpyridinium Thiophosphite

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
- High-pressure and die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wiredrawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal

Methoxytriglycol Acetate

Cellulose Products

Suggested as solvent for—
- Cellulose esters

Chemical

New organic chemical offering the following properties—
- Absence of reactive groups
- Colorless fluid
- High boiling point (137°C. at 6 mm.)
- Low volatility
- Nonhygroscopic

Suggested for use as—
- Inert reaction medium

Ink

Suggested as solvent in—
- Printing inks

Miscellaneous

Suggested as antidusting agent for—
- Finely powdered materials

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Suggested as solvent in—
- Protective coatings

Resins

Suggested as solvent for—
- Synthetic resins

Paracyclohexylphenol

Soap

Stabilizer for—
- Soap

Potassium-8-hydroxyquinolin Disulphonate

Disinfectant

Claimed (U.S. 2228051) as—
- Water-soluble disinfectant

2:4:6-Tribromoanisole

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer

Crystalizing agent (U.S. 1880419) for—
- Nitrocellulose and other cellulose ester lacquers

Tribromophenyl Acetate

Adhesives

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Adhesive compositions containing cellulose derivatives

Ceramic

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) for—
- Cellulose derivatives

Cosmetic

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives as base material

Electrical

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware

Leather

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives

Paper

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in making—
- Films from cellulose derivatives

Plastics

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in making—
- Laminated fiber products
- Molded products
- Plastics from or containing cellulose derivatives

Resins

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in making—
- Artificial resins from or containing cellulose derivatives

Rubber

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating artificial and natural stone

Textile

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Flammability reducer (U.S. 1838078) in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of 5167 *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* $10

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